NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** December 8, 1934

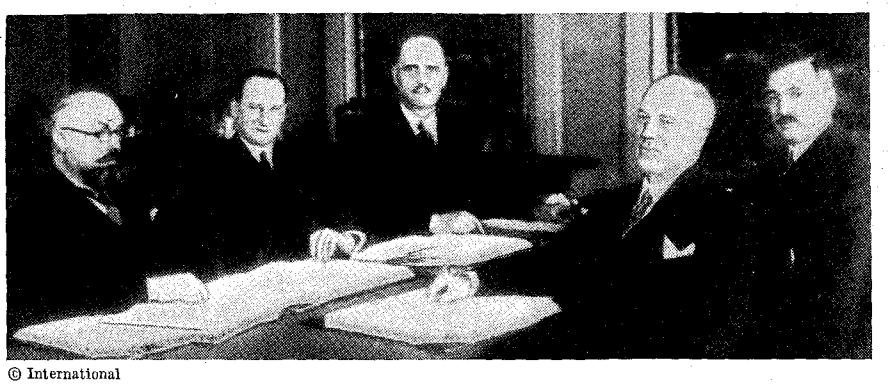
The Saar, Where Peace Is at Stake

The Future of European Stability May Rest Upon the Decision of the Mining-Basin's Electorate in the January Plebiscite

By Albin E. Johnson

Saarbrücken, *Saargebiet.*

ANOTHER of the political chickens of the much-maligned Versailles Treaty, the *Saar Problem,* is coming home to roost. The impending plebiscite is giving European chancelleries a bad case of jitters these days.



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The five men appointed by the League of Nations to govern the Saar until the plebiscite is held. (Left to right) Bartholomäus Kossman, representing the Saar; Geoffrey G. Knox, Great Britain, Chairman; Jean Morize, France; Dr. Leo d'Ehrnrooth, Finland; and Dr. Milovan Zoricic, Yugoslavia

Of all the motley brood hatched at the Peace Conferences—war debts, disarmament, Austrian independence, Upper Silesia, the Free City of Danzig, the Polish Corridor—none has provided so many political tribulations and apprehensions for Statesmen, Governments, and the League as has the Saar.

Its inception was scarcely clean. French industrialists, somewhat belatedly, decided that they wanted the immensely rich coal deposits (it is estimated 12,000,000,000 tons still remain unmined) of the *Saargebiet* (literally, Saar District), an aspiration which previously had not been listed among the Allied war-spoils demands. The British and Americans were opposed.

The compromise reached—among Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Wilson—was equally questionable. Lloyd George objected because of the possible effect French acquisition of the Saar might have upon British coal exports. Wilson argued that the Saar was preponderantly German, and that its transfer to France would violate his self-determination principle.

So it was decided that the Saar's *mines* were to be given to the French as compensation for those that were destroyed by the Kaiser's armies in Northern France, and the *territory* should be put under League supervision for fifteen years. Thereafter, a plebiscite was to be held to determine whether (a) to maintain the *status quo,* (b) to return to Germany, or (c) to be annexed by France. Finally, in the event the Basin reverted to the Fatherland, the Germans were to repurchase the mines, paying for them in gold. Their value, at the time, was appraised at between three hundred and four hundred million gold francs.

With the plebiscite fixed for January 13, next, the *Saargebiet* to-day is seething. A score of divergent factors are complicating the situation, making the League of Nations' obligations to guarantee a "free, secret, and trustworthy" vote almost impossible of fulfilment. National, political, religious, economic and racial rivalries have arisen.

No matter which way the Saarländer turns he finds he is "cutting off his nose to spite his face." If he votes as his heart dictates — and his heart is German—he will be putting his neck in the detested Nazi noose; if he votes for the maintenance of the *status quo* he will be going against all his Teutonic traditions and perpetuating a benevolent, yet, to him, distasteful and degrading foreign domination. As for annexation by France—that is completely out of the question, altho from the standpoint of material well-being such a course would seem highly desirable.

According to best information there are approximately 820,000 people living in the *Saargebiet* to-day. That makes it the most densely populated region in Europe, with 430 persons per square kilometer. Germany's average is 134; France's is 74. Approximately 73 per cent. of the population is Catholic—devout and obedient Roman Catholics. More than 80 per cent. are workers and peasants. More than 95 per cent. are German, in blood, character, and temperament. In the last *Landesrat* elections the Centrists (Catholic Party) elected sixteen deputies; the Communists, eight; the Social Democrats, three; the Nazis, two, and the Independents, one.

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The plebiscite officials at work on *dossiers* of people living in the Saar in 1920. No late immigrants are entitled to vote in the plebiscite

To-day the *Deutsche Front* (Hitler's Camouflaged Nazi Legion) claims to have enrolled 480,000 Saarländers, includ-

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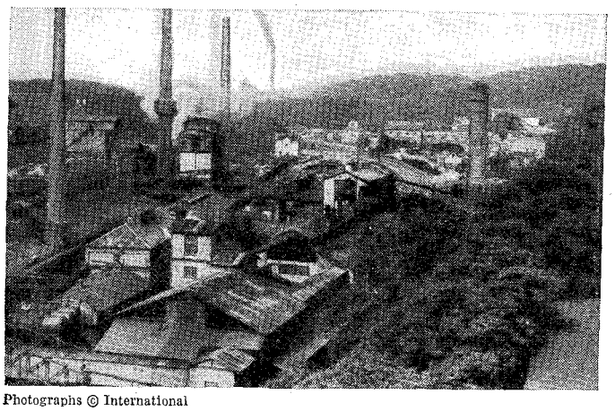
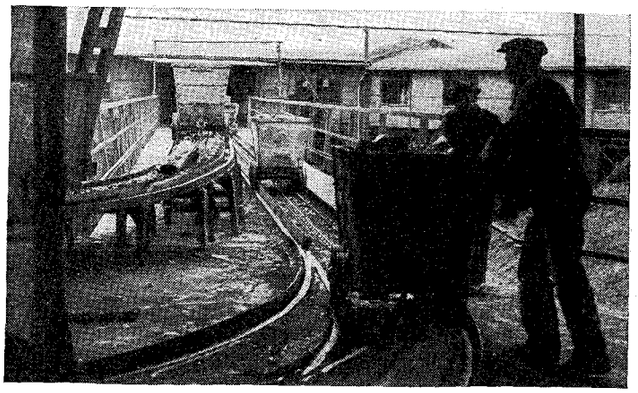




Photographs © International

A view of some of the huge coal- and iron-mines of the rich Saar Basin; and (right) mine-cars used for the transport of coal

ing more than 95 per cent. of the eligible voters. In the Labor Front, which the Nazis organized as a potential *Putsch* Battalion, are said to be 17,000 youths between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three. The Catholic Youth organization has so large a membership that it was able to muster more than 30,000 (despite Nazi bans) for the ceremony in memory of Adelbert Probst, German Catholic Youth leader, murdered by Hitlerites in the recent "purge." Many Catholic Youths are enrolled in the *Deutsche Front;* others are members of the *Freiheitsfront*, a Socialist-Worker organization which is fighting to perpetuate the present régime indefinitely, or at least until Nazidom has passed away.

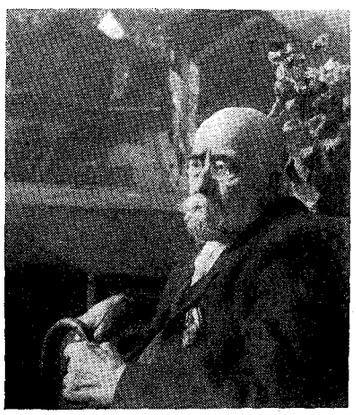
Without doubt the most important factor in the coming plebiscite will be emotionalism—patriotic and religious.

Realizing this—and also the fact that the population is antipathetic, if not actually hostile, to Hitler—the pro-Nazis have made Germanism their issue. Their campaign slogan is: "To be or not to be German." The Saar's attachment to the Fatherland, rather than the Fatherland's claim on the Saar, is emphasized. Hitler, the Church struggle, the Nazi economic and social programs, and anti-Semitism have been relegated to the background.

To the Opposition—the Catholics, Intellectuals, Francophiles, Refugees, and the Socialists, Communists, and Trade-Unionists who have seen their organizations outlawed in Hitler's Germany, the issue is clear-cut. They are not concerned with their Germanism. The question is: "To be or not to be Nazi."

Had the elections been held two years ago, before that issue arose, there could not have been the slightest doubt as to the result. Since Hitler came into power, the sentiment for maintenance of the *status quo*, or for establishment of an autonomous State with its independence guaranteed by the League of Nations, has been growing. If a situation can be created whereby the Saar can become independent now, reserving its right to affiliate with Germany at some later date, meanwhile retaining its economic preference with France, it will receive formidable support from many quarters.

It is not exaggerating to say that the Catholic Church holds the political fate of



Keystone

An old miner of the Saar region

the territory in her hands, so far as Hitlerism is concerned. There will be between 420,000 and 500,000 people (men and women who were domiciled in the Saar in 1920) eligible to vote. Of this number approximately 73 per cent. are Catholic. Of these, half are women. The influence of the Church on women voters—as shown in the Spanish elections—is great. If the Vatican, or, rather, the Priesthood in the Saar, should call for Thumbs Down on Hitler, 175,000 women's votes would be thrown into the balance. That number could easily change the result without even taking into consideration the Catholic men's vote.

This fact is known to Berlin, and everything possible is being done to meet the wishes of the Church. The fact that the heaviest opposition to Hitler in the last election came from the Catholic regions bordering the Saar has not been overlooked. Pressure also has been brought to bear upon the Bishops of Trier and Speyer, who, while outside the Saar, exercise jurisdiction over its Catholic population.

While the Vatican is not openly concerned in the controversy, it is well known that the Papal Nuncios play a rôle in European politics. If Rome can trade its neutrality in the Saar for concessions in favor of Catholics all over Germany it may do so.

If heads rule hearts in the plebiscite, the voters will decide *en masse* for maintenance of the *status quo*.

Since 1870, the economic face of the Saar has faced westward—toward Alsace, Lorraine, and France. Saar coal has been linked with Lorraine's iron to furnish work for thousands of miners and blast-furnace and foundry laborers. Since 1919, Saar mines have poured 175,000,000 tons of coal into Briey, Pont-à-Mousson, and Nancy. Of the Saar's exports, only a small fraction goes to Germany. France, Holland, and Switzerland take the bulk of coal, pig-iron, and steel products. The Saar, in turn, buys most of its food from France. Imports from France are valued at approximately

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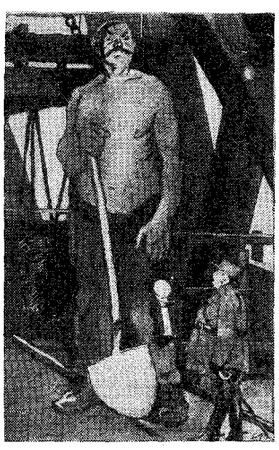

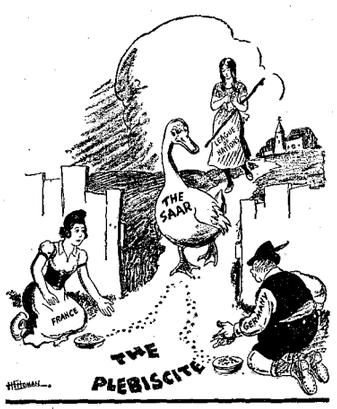

(Left) "It is easier to send coal-mines to France than to make a German miner into a Frenchman"—(*Simplicissimus*, Munich); (Right) hard going!—(Los Angeles *Illustrated News*)

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Administration Tackles Relief Problem

Hopkins Plan, Which Would Put the Needy to Work on Greater Scale Than Ever Before, Under Consideration by the President; Bonus Issue Again Comes to the Fore

Aren't We All?

—Summers in the Cleveland *News*

AT its last annual convention, held at Miami in late October, the American Legion demanded that veterans' adjusted compensation, or bonus, certificates be cashed at once.

How President Roosevelt feels about this is well known. A week before the demand was voiced, he had definitely, if indirectly, opposed it. World War veterans, he said in a speech at Roanoke, Virginia, already are "better off, on the average . . . than the average of any other great group of our citizens," and he declared that, in spending Federal funds, "we must have due regard for the good credit of the Government."

Bonus and the Budget

Last week the bonus issue again demanded his attention as he labored to shape a budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935. It was, presumably, one of the subjects he discussed with Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader in the Senate, and Pat Harrison, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who called on him last week at Warm Springs.

The Legion's bonus proposal, with its estimated cost of about $2,000,000,000, certainly will be pressed in the next Congress, which meets January 3. Many members of Congress are known to favor it, not only because they are eager to please the Legionnaires, but because, one of them explains, "It is the best means of obtaining a limited, controlled currency expansion. It would increase commodity prices and stimulate buying power."

After his conference with the President, Senator Harrison predicted that Congress would adopt a compromise bonus program. Under this, it would cash only the certificates of those veterans who are in need, and thus would convert the Legion's proposal into a relief measure. However, Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., the Legion's National Commander, insists that "there is no compromise to make."

If Administration leaders are thinking of the bonus as a possible relief measure, they are making it a part of an extremely large question. Relief of the destitute—by means of direct doles, public works and the creation of new jobs through expanded private enterprise—is the Administration's fundamental problem at the moment. It is, indeed, the fundamental problem of many State and city governments as well, and inevitably it raises the question, "Where is the money coming from?"

Last week, to finance New York City's relief work, both branches of her Municipal Assembly adopted three taxes which are expected to produce $58,000,000 a year, all told. One is a 3 per cent. tax on the gross income of public utilities. Another is a tax on inheritances equal to 40 per cent. of the State tax. The third, adopted despite the protests of retail merchants, is a flat 2 per cent. sales tax applying to all products except foodstuffs and a few others.

The Roosevelt Administration, Senator Robinson explained during his visit to Warm Springs, hopes to avoid increasing taxes if possible, and to keep expenditures for relief within "reasonably conservative" bounds. Apparently, it feels that business is moving ahead and must not be blocked by new tax burdens.

Wide World

Frank N. Belgrano, Jr.

Rudolf Hecht, President of the American Bankers Association, who also called on the President during the week, testifies that the progress of business is no delusion. "I believe there is a better spirit of cooperation between Government and business than we have had in a long, long time," he says, "and I think that even the pessimists have to admit that business is looking up."

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, a fourth caller at Warm Springs, said much the same thing. Seizing upon Senator Robinson's statements, he declared: "This is all that business is waiting for. There is an immense reservoir of business which will move forward anyway, but these assurances of wise control of expenditures will make business move far more rapidly."

Foreign trade figures issued by Secretary Roper's Department last week were regarded as generally encouraging. They showed that the value of American exports

Can He Make It Stick?

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

in October, about $206,000,000, was greater than that for any month since April, 1931, and that the value of exports was 36 per cent. greater in the first ten months of 1934 than in the first ten of 1933. The increase, however, is partly one of dollar value rather than of volume, and to some extent is explained by the rise in the American price level.

Despite the improved pulse of business, Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, seems skeptical of its ability to absorb the unemployed. The jobless numbered 10,671,000 in October, about 550,000 more than there were at the same time last year, according to the latest estimate of the American Federation of Labor.

Urges Drastic Remedies

So serious an economic illness, Mr. Hopkins appears to believe, demands drastic remedies. During the last week-end, he laid before the President an ambitious program which is said to call for the virtual elimination of cash grants, or doles.

Instead of handing out money to the needy, the Government would put them to work, on a far greater scale than ever before. Low-cost housing would be a feature of the Hopkins program, evidently. The Government would pursue a large-scale program of razing slums and of creating subsistence homesteads which would provide the needy with part of their food, and, where possible, would be grouped near small industrial plants.

The Hopkins plan is one of several which have been submitted to the President. It is not clear how much of it he approves. The Government, the President has indicated, will help by building homes for persons unable to obtain credit for this purpose from banks and other private lending agencies. Others will be encouraged to build

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also, but with private rather than Federal funds. Federal Housing Administrator James A. Moffett is sure that "in providing for slum clearances, subsistence homesteads and rural homesteads it isn't the intention of the Government to compete with private enterprise in its natural, normal field of operation."

In addition to the Housing Administration and the Emergency Relief Administration, two other recovery agencies figured prominently in the news last week. One was the AAA, or Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the other the TVA, or Tennessee Valley Authority. The AAA laid plans to conduct a referendum on the Bankhead Cotton Control Act on December 14. All cotton producers will be eligible to vote on the question whether the act should be continued through the period from June 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936. The Bankhead act introduced the element of compulsion, rather than of voluntary cooperation, into the AAA's crop reduction program, and for that reason the Administration has seemed to distrust it.

The activity of the TVA was the subject of a decision by Judge W. I. Grubb, sitting in a Federal court at Birmingham, Alabama. Judge Grubb conceded the TVA the right to produce and sell electricity developed as an incident to other operations, such as improving navigation or controlling floods, but declared that otherwise "it has no power to produce and sell electric power." Some commentators construe this as a blow at the TVA, but Federal officials deny it. Clarification must await later rulings.

Arguments against cashing the bonus were printed on many newspaper editorial pages last week, since the press seems mainly hostile to the plan.

David Lawrence, Washington correspondent, listed these arguments as follows in his syndicated column: "first, that the money isn't due; second, that the Government can not afford it, and, third, that if the bonus is paid in full the veterans will be back for pensions in a few years anyhow."

These criticisms, he said, "are being answered thus: first, that the money is owed and that it is not unusual for a debtor and creditor to agree on anticipating full payment, either by a discount or some other reduction; second, that the Government has been paying out vast sums and borrowing for non-liquidating projects and all sorts of schemes that are not half as important as giving individuals a little capital they might use to pay debts or get started on a better financial road; and, third, that the veterans will be asking for pensions in due time whether or not they get paid their bonus money."

Following Through With the News

Another Giant Mirror: The second 200-inch mirror for the world's mightiest telescope was successfully cast without a single mishap at Corning, New York, on Sunday. It took approximately seven hours. It also was announced that the mirror cast last March was a success. The mirrors will enable scientists to survey "island universes" 900,000,000 light-years away, three times the furthest distance now observable.

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Hauptmann, 36: Bruno Richard Hauptmann, awaiting trial for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., observed his thirty-sixth birthday last week in the jail at Flemington, New Jersey. His wife was permitted to see him. Hauptmann's attorneys have filed an application for a bill of particulars of what the State will seek to prove when Hauptmann goes on trial on January 2.

* * * *

Royal Wedding: Hundreds of thousands packed London's streets on Thanksgiving Day to witness the wedding-procession of Princess Marina, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece, and the Duke of Kent, youngest son of King George V and Queen Mary. The first ceremony was performed in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of 1,400, and was followed by the service of the Greek Orthodox Church, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. While millions rejoiced, the only discordant note was struck by London's Communist paper, *The Daily Worker*, whose banner head-line was: "Out-of-work Princess Signs on for Dole. You Pay for Her Wedding Bells." The article referred to the Duke of Kent's increase in salary from $50,000 to $125,000.

* * * *

***Morro Castle* Arrests:** Acting Capt. William F. Warms and Chief Engineer Eben Starr Abbott were arrested on November 30 on charges growing out of the burning of the *Morro Castle*. The two officers were accused of "misconduct, negligence and inattention to duties." Conviction is punishable by a maximum prison sentence of ten years and a fine of $10,000. They were released in $2,500 bail each, furnished by a Ward Line attorney. A total of 124 lives was lost in the disaster on September 8.

* * * *

Wanamaker Death: John Wanamaker, Jr., son of the late Rodman Wanamaker and grandson of the late John Wanamaker, Philadelphia and New York merchant, died of a heart ailment in his New York home last week. He was forty-five years old. A captain in the Seventy-eighth Division in the War, he later served on General Pershing's staff.

Russian Leader Assassinated

Sergei Mironovich Kiroff, one of Joseph Stalin's principal aides, and a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, the ruling group of ten which really governs Soviet Russia, was assassinated on December 1 in Leningrad. He was shot by Leonid Vasilievich Nikolaev. This is the first assassination of an important political figure in Soviet Russia since 1918.

The assassin is thirty years old, and was formerly an employee of the Leningrad Workers and Peasants Inspection Service.

Kiroff was forty-six years old and had been in the revolutionary movement for many years. He was one of Stalin's closest personal friends and one of the best-liked high party officials. His body lay in state at Leningrad and it was planned to bring his body to Moscow for a national military funeral on December 6. Bitter denunciations of the assassination appeared in the Communist press.

A Warsaw dispatch to the London *Daily Express* on Monday declared that ten officers of the Soviet Red Army were arrested and shot for being members of an organization which had planned to murder all the Bolshevik leaders simultaneously. The report also declared that General Rudow, chief of the Leningrad political police, and many high officials had been dismissed, and that another general was among sixty suspects rounded up by the Soviet authorities.

Court Test for Section 7-A

The Federal Government launched a court test of interest to employers and employees throughout the country last week when it began injunction proceedings against the Houde Engineering Corporation of Buffalo. The case revolves around the much-mooted Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which gives employees the right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. The question at issue is whether or not the representatives selected by a majority of the employees in a plant may bargain for all of them.

In an election at the Houde plant, a majority of the employees participating chose a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to represent them in collective bargaining with the employers. The National Labor Relations Board ruled that this gave the union the right to represent all the Houde workers. With the support of many other employers, the Houde management balked at this ruling as unjust and contrary to law. The Federal Government, consequently, has taken its case to court. It asks that the company be compelled to deal with the A. F. of L. union and stop dealing with a so-called company union for which a minority of the employees voted. Francis Biddle, the new Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, is supposed to have insisted that this case be pressed.

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The Government's Effective War Against Crime

With the Killing of "Baby Face" Nelson, the Careers of Twelve Notorious Criminals Have Been Cut Short Since the Federal Drive Was Launched Last Year

"LESTER wouldn't shoot anybody. He wouldn't hold up a poor working man and he wouldn't hurt a woman or a child. He always was taking the blame for some one when he was a child. He had a fine streak in him, always helping out some one."

That was what the mother of the late George ("Baby Face") Nelson, born Lester Gillis, told reporters who went to interview her soon after John Dillinger had been tracked down and shot to death by Federal agents led by Melvin H. Purvis.

Last week Nelson, who became Public Enemy No. 1 after the deaths of Dillinger and "Pretty Boy" Floyd, mowed down two Federal agents, killing one outright and fatally wounding the other, as he shot his way out of a trap on a highway near Barrington, a Chicago suburb. He already had slain W. Carter Baum, another Federal agent, when Dillinger escaped from a cordon of officers in Wisconsin last April.

The body of "Baby Face" was found the next day, November 28, in a muddy ditch near Niles Center, fifteen miles from Barrington. His name had been "wiped off the slate," but it cost the Government two men to do it—three, if Baum is counted.

Public Enemy Gives Up

Almost at the same time that the bullet-riddled body of Nelson was found, "Dutch" Schultz, New York's Public Enemy No. 1, who has been playing an expensive brand of hide-and-seek with Federal officials for two years, walked into a Federal office in Albany and gave himself up to face a charge of income-tax evasion—the same charge that jailed "Waxey" Gordon and "Al" Capone.

. Schultz, or Arthur Flegenheimer, admitted he preferred the safety afforded by a prison cell to the possible fate of Dillinger, Nelson, and Floyd.

Tax and Take

—Foley in the Minneapolis *Star*

A small army of Federal agents had been tracking him down with shoot-to-kill orders and he decided to surrender. He was held in $100,000 bail. Schultz, one of the most successful beer-barons of the prohibition era, is alleged to have defrauded the Government of $79,000 in income taxes. His lawyer pleaded not guilty for him. He had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in January, 1933.

Federal men revealed that lawyers and go-betweens for Schultz had made many overtures to the authorities in behalf of Schultz to settle the income-tax case. The most brazen of these was disclosed by Hugh McQuillan, chief of the intelligence unit of the Department of Internal Revenue, who said that in the fall of 1932, after an investigation into Schultz's earnings had been started, a purported agent of the erstwhile beer-baron sought to buy him immunity from prosecution with a $100,000 contribution to the campaign-chest of a Presidential candidate. An offer to settle the beer-runner's back taxes for $100,000 went with the offer, Mr. McQuillan said.

The death of Nelson brought to twelve the list of the more notorious victims whose careers have been cut short since the Federal drive against crime was launched more than a year ago. The list follows:

George ("Baby Face") Nelson—last but one (John Hamilton is the remaining member) of John Dillinger's gang of bank-robbers, safe-crackers and murderers, found shot to death near Niles Center, Illinois, after a battle on November 27 with Federal agents.

John Dillinger—Bank-robber and murderer, who headed the most notorious gang of desperadoes the Middle West has known in recent years, shot and killed by Federal agents in Chicago, July 22.

Charles ("Pretty Boy" Floyd—Murderer and bank-robber, chief of the band that committed the Kansas City massacre, shot down by Federal agents near East Liverpool, Ohio, October 22.

Clyde Barrow, Marvin Barrow, and Bonnie Parker, who joined the Dillinger gang. Marvin Barrow was shot to death at Dexter, Ohio, July 24, 1933. Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker were killed near Black Lake, Louisiana, on May 23.

Charles Makly—Member of the Dillinger gang, shot to death on September 22 in a frustrated attempt to escape from the death-house in Ohio State Penitentiary.

Jack Klutas—Another Dillinger aide, shot down by police outside of Chicago on January 6.

Verne Miller—Member of Floyd's gang in the Kansas City massacre, shot down in Detroit, November 29, 1933.

"You're Not a Witness Against Me, Are You?"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

Homer Van Meter—Dillinger's first lieutenant, shot to death on August 24 by St. Paul police and Federal men.

Tommy Carroll—Gun-carrier in the Dillinger gang, shot to death by police, at Waterloo, Iowa, on June 7.

Harry Pierpont—Dillinger gangster, the only one on the list who went to his death via the legal route, died in the electric chair on October 17. He tried to escape from the Ohio State Penitentiary with Makly and was wounded.

Two more Dillinger gangsters are also dead, Herbert Youngblood, who helped Dillinger escape with a wooden pistol from Crown Point Prison, Indiana, and Eugene Green.

A National Clean-up

Officers of the law who have died in an attempt to wipe out the Dillinger gang are: Sheriff Jesse Sarber, Sergeant W. T. Shanley, Patrolman Eugene Teague, Policeman William P. O'Malley, Sheriff Charles Cavanaugh, United States Agent W. Carter Baum, Policeman Harold Wagner, United States Agent H. E. Hollis, and United States Agent Samuel P. Cowley.

Evidence of the effectiveness of the Federal drive on criminals was Schultz's decision to give himself up rather than share the fate of some of his more colorful companions. With the advent of the nation's new and intensive campaign to clean up its public enemies, a new type of national hero has emerged, namely Federal officials like Melvin H. Purvis and J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who now find themselves engaged in running down and exterminating the gangster menace which is

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Topics of the Day

Something Unlucky For Royal Persons? King Prajadhipok, of Siam, whose name lingers so shyly on the lips, has, as we all know, offered to abdicate his throne. Various reasons have been announced but perhaps a clew to the real reason will be found in this curious tale of frustration as told by M. Smaksman, the king's secretary.

"The King and Queen had planned first of all to visit King Albert in Belgium," said Smaksman. "He was killed."

"Next we were to go to Holland on a visit to the Queen. As soon as arrangements were complete, the Queen-mother died.

"Then we were to go to Vienna to stay with Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss. He was assassinated.

"Finally the King and Queen again planned to go to Holland. Arrangements were made. Once more the visit had to be abandoned. The Prince Consort was dead.

"All this happened during the last year. We believe there is something unlucky for royal personages in this present time."

* * * *

Publicity Gets Its Own Reward The enormous publicity accorded the Dionne quintuplets has had its reward. A little girl living near Edmonton, Alberta, has written Doctor Dafoe, their physician, asking that one of them be sent her as a Christmas present. The possession of a live doll, no less, is the ambition of this small mother, and why not one of the famous five? In this she probably reflects a hunger that extends to countless other mothers, large and small, not to mention showmen.

The prospect before the Dionne babies would be anything but reassuring were not the public forgetful. The fate of the Keys sisters, of Waco, Texas, provides encouragement. The Key sisters—Mary, Mona, Roberta, and Leota—are the only mature quadruplets in the United States, but they have managed to evade the price of their notoriety, and are now in their second year at Baylor University where they play in the Golden Wave band, make good grades and are popular among their fellow students—just four wholesome girls.

* * * *

Looking Beautiful Despite Sad Attire Are women's clothes ugly? Kenneth Collins thinks so, and Mr. Collins, assistant to the president of Gimbel Brothers, Inc., a huge New York department store, is a formidable authority. "I don't think that I have seen more than one fashion in ten years that was not fundamentally ludicrous and unbeautiful," he says.

He makes the ladies themselves substantiate his assertions. From time to time, he says, stores and theaters will display clothes worn by women three, four, or five years earlier. "And invariably the display evokes roars of laughter from women." No one laughed at the Parthenon, or the Cathedral of Chartres a few years after it was built, because "there is something of fundamental beauty and symmetry about these edifices which is eternal."

But there is balm in Gilead. Note that Mr. Collins, who says that women's clothes are unbeautiful, does not say they look unbeautiful in them. There is a difference, which may lie chiefly in the miracle of personality. Great paintings of women in outdated costumes do not evoke laughter. The reason, it must be, involves not only the effect of color and composition on the beholder, but the personality of the sitter, as well. When the artist catches that, the clothes become a mere setting for it. And so, in men's eyes at least, the clothes of living women may become similar settings, interfering with their wearers' beauty no whit. If this reasoning does not afford balm enough for the average woman, Mr. Collins offers more. The lines that may be considered beautiful in women's clothes, he says, are the lines that "most closely harmonize with those of women's figures."

* * * *

The Sea-Serpent, Hardy Perennial Probably it is just as well that sea-serpents do not exist. If they did, the thought of them might soon cease to amaze and amuse us.

Some days ago, the press published its periodic sea-serpent story, dealing, this time, with a huge and mysterious carcass found on the coast of British Columbia. The creature, it seemed, had been about thirty feet long, with rough skin and patches of bristles. "Sea-serpent," the head-lines hinted, and as long as readers thought of it as a sea-serpent, many were thrilled.

When, later, they learned that it was not a sea-serpent, most of them lost interest. As sea-serpents always do, sooner or later, this one turned out to be a bust. More precisely, it turned out to be a basking shark, so called because it likes to bask on top of the water. "Only" a basking shark, said reports from British Columbia. The basking shark has small, pointed scales, which explain the rough skin of the carcass. It has gill-rakers which it uses to strain food, and these explain the bristles. Tho about four feet in diameter at most, it is sometimes more than thirty feet long.

More than thirty feet long, and four feet thick—interesting enough in itself, and a pretty good substitute for a sea-serpent, it would seem. But, no; we have given the basking shark a name, placed it in its proper category, and so it no longer interests us. Nothing but sea-serpents will do, and probably they wouldn't do either if there were any.

Neighborhood Stroll And Result of It The drive for funds recently opened by Mrs. August Belmont and Alfred E. Smith on behalf of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, in New York, reminds one that it was forty-one years ago that Lillian Wald and Mary Brewster "set out to discover the sick who might need a nurse." They were eminently successful in their search. There were thousands who needed their ministrations. To-day the Henry Street uniform is worn by 265 highly qualified women, who care annually for 100,000 patients.

The House in Henry Street has become one of the world's greatest centers of nursing education. More than 2,000 graduate nurses have had experience in its service, and the supervisors who have received its training have gone out to fill some of the most important educational positions in the nursing field. Similar services have been founded or aided by the settlement in every country in the world but one—not an unimpressive result of a neighborhood stroll.

* * * *

Mule Makes Protest Against Machine Age The mule has long been almost a symbol of stubbornness. One described as mulish is, according to the lexicon, unreasonably or sullenly obstinate. It would not be too much to say that these long-lived hybrids, with the patience and sure-footedness of the jackass and strength and vigor of the mare, are the die-hards of the equines.

Of course, it happened in Missouri—near Bourbon, at that—that a mule registered its protest against the Machine Age. A motorist encountered the mule along a country road. As the motor-car passed, the animal reared and struck the driver and a passenger with its fore-feet. The automobilist died of a skull-fracture. The other man in the roadster was severely bruised. The mule escaped.

* * * *

Making Temperance Pay, Canada Plan Canadians, like most peoples living in the colder climates, appear to prefer hard liquor. After their disastrous adventure in prohibition, the provinces turned to regulation and to encouragement of temperance through popularizing of wines and beer.

The Dominion's latest move in this direction might be emulated to advantage elsewhere. By lowering import duties on French wine, Canada has forged ahead as an exporter of agricultural products to France. The terms of the Franco-Canadian trade pact reveal that the Dominion receives the minimum tariff-scale for wheat, oats, rye, frozen pork, liver, canned lobster, potatoes, and whisky. Not a bad idea to exchange some of the latter for the cup that cheers but only mildly inebriates.

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At the Observation Post

Tho Repeal Has Not Accomplished All That the Nation Hoped for, Its Benefits Outweigh the Disappointments, and the People as a Whole Ardently Wish It Success

IN years gone by it used to be the custom of the Anti-Saloon League and its allied organizations to celebrate each year the anniversary of the advent of national prohibition. Perhaps that custom will hold next January 16. The birthdays of men and women long since dead are regularly observed by those who hold their memory in reverence; why not the birthday of a defunct law? However, one may doubt that much notice will be taken of the day. Ours may be "a government of laws and not of men" but it is the men we like to remember after death.

But if the Eighteenth Amendment lies too far underground for birthday honors there is another that is very much alive—the Twenty-first—and its first anniversary is upon us. Repeal became effective December 5, 1933. The date deserves, if not public observance which might provoke an orgiastic response, at least the meed of a sober review.

When repeal arrived only nineteen States became wet overnight. Of the others eleven had prohibition in their constitutions and seventeen more were bound by statutory prohibition. Since then the number of wet States has reached thirty-six.

Several of them have joined the roster very recently. Only a month ago, for instance, six States voted to erase their Constitutional provisions against the sale of liquor. Maine did so last September. In any appraisal of the first year of repeal this circumstance should be taken into consideration—namely, that in a large portion of the country repeal has been operative for much less than a year while in still another portion it has yet to come, if ever.

The Twelve Dry States

There are left twelve prohibition States —Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah. It will be noted that the great majority of them lie in the so-called Solid South, still solid in this particular as they are politically. And thereby hangs a tale.

Much has been said and written of the failure of repeal to put the bootlegger out of business. Not so long ago Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Director of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, expressed his belief that as much as a half if not two-thirds of all the spirits being consumed in the country came from illicit sources.

Almost at the same time Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, announced an intensive drive against the illicit traffic and disclosed that in one week his agents had seized 444 stills with a total capacity of 108,004 gallons, along with sixty-nine automobiles and trucks. Tho these stills were scattered in various parts of the country it is significant that most of them were in the South. Alabama led with 164, Georgia came next with 32. Only six stills were seized in New York.

Something We Haven't Repealed
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

Very recently Virginia loosed her police on a campaign of brake inspection against North Carolina and other trucks crossing her borders. North Carolina editors have complained that this brake examination was merely an excuse for an inspection of the contents of the trucks, a new form of "espionage," to protect the Virginia liquor monopoly from the competition of Tar Heel "corn." North Carolina, meanwhile, next to Kansas, is considered the driest State in the Union.

So it begins to look as if the failure of repeal to stamp out the bootleg menace were in no small part due to the existence of a large territory where the old tabu against legal sale lingers and hence illicit sale is in full swing. An ironical circumstance, especially when one remembers that provision in the Twenty-first Amendment which directs the Government to protect dry States against their wet neighbors. Apparently the situation demands the protection of the wet from the dry.

Another thing that helps confirm this view of the problem is the almost total absence of beer-running. Relatively speaking at least, the beer racket, parent of kidnapings and murders and of our largest and best organized criminal gangs, has been wiped out. One explanation, it seems reasonable to suppose, lies in the fact that in only two of the remaining dry States is the sale of beer forbidden.

The persistence of bootlegging is by no means the only disappointment that has followed repeal. Closely linked with it is the surprizing meagerness of the returns in revenue—surprizing, that is, to those whose advance estimates pictured a fiscal millennium from liquor taxes. During the current fiscal year, and thanks to an improvement of yield this fall, the Federal Government expects to garner in the neighborhood of $500,000,000 from its various taxes and duties on alcoholic beverages. Not an untidy sum, but little, if any, greater than it got from the same source before prohibition, when its rate of taxation was much lower, and only half the billion which repeal enthusiasts were predicting a year ago.

The height and multiplicity of the taxes —the States have added their own to those of the Federal Government in the mad scramble to sweat the new Mæcenas—have naturally pegged the prices of legal liquor at luxury levels. Mr. Choate is convinced that this accounts for the prevalence of bootlegging. Secretary Morgenthau is inclined to disagree with him. In any event, a determined move to lower the tax structure is developing in and out of Congressional circles.

Mr. Morgenthau, meanwhile, is getting better enforcement results with a reorganized and enlarged Alcohol Tax Unit whose personnel he intends increasing to an ultimate 5,000. But here again the repealist finds occasion to grieve. Was it not one of the fundamental objects of repeal to turn the liquor problem and its attendant police power back to the States and put an end to the meddlesome army of Federal enforcement agents which prohibition had called forth? Yet in its palmiest days the Prohibition Unit had no more than 3,600 agents afield.

Repeal in Teething Stage

But if the course of affairs under repeal has not proved as smooth and rosy as the nation hoped there can be little doubt that the people as a whole ardently wish it success, which was never the case with national prohibition. This factor of popular sympathy, so disregarded by spokesmen for the dry forces, should act as a heavy counterweight to the disappointments cited.

Already the dry leaders have recovered their lung power and are in full cry against what they call the failure of repeal. They forget perhaps that many of its shortcomings are an inheritance from fourteen years of Volstead, and they forget also their own furious protests against criticism of national prohibition before it had enjoyed what they deemed a fair trial. Repeal, they should be reminded, is in its teething stage.

W. M. H.

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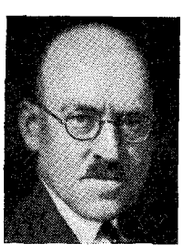
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Thomas C. Edwards, short, stocky, smiling manager of the National Health Council, for the last fourteen years has had the job of "keeping everybody happy under one roof." The seventeen constituent member organizations of the Council and several other welfare agencies, now housed in Rockefeller Center, New York City, depend upon "Tommy" for the smooth operation of a number of services—from housing to mimeographing. He oils the cogs of the engine that carries forward the public-health movement in America. His hobbies are boats, fishing and swimming.

Ralph E. Flanders, manufacturer and economist, of Springfield, Vermont, is the new President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Tall, slim, and bespectacled, he is a national authority on machine design and construction, a lecturer at Tuck School of Business Administration, Dartmouth College, and author of "Taming Our Machines," published in 1931. From Dartmouth he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1932. His wife is the former Helen Hartness, daughter of former Gov. James Hartness of Vermont. They have two daughters. Mr. Flanders is an amateur astronomer.



What's the Name, Please?

Fechner — ECW director — has dropped the German *ch*, so call it *feck'ner*.

Jascha Heifetz—the violinist—it is *yah'sha high'fets*.

Sarg—maker of marionettes and Thanksgiving-Day balloons — *sarg*, not *sarje*.

Taliaferro—Wyoming lawyer and cattleman—sticks to traditional custom and calls it *tol'iver*.

Tew—one of Akron's famed rubber men—as if spelled *too*, or *to*, or *two*; does not rime with *few*, or *hue*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago Negro Democrat, is preparing to take over the seat in the House of Representatives which he wrested from the Negro incumbent, Oscar DePriest. Mitchell is a native of Alabama, was educated at Tuskegee Institute, served as office boy to the late Booker T. Washington, and finally became a lawyer. His wife is an accounting-machine operator, holding a government job. Their son is a college graduate. Mitchell worked for Hoover in 1928, but had switched parties by 1932, and in his recent campaign fought for the New Deal.

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Peter Van Vlaanderen, of Paterson, New Jersey, is one of the most powerful figures in the dyeing industry through his position as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Dyers and Printers, which is the code authority for the dyeing industry. He came here from Holland, as an immigrant youth of twenty-two, wearing wooden shoes, and started a machine-shop with a capital of $7. To-day he is the largest manufacturer of silk and rayon processing machinery in this country. He is sixty-three, married, father of three children. His favorite sports are golfing and swimming.

Thomas M. Owen, Jr., of Montgomery, Alabama, is National Historian of the American Legion and also historian of his Legion department and post. His daughter, Betty, eleven, and son, Thomas, nine, are historians, respectively, of the Junior Legion Auxiliary and Squadron of the Sons of the Legion of Montgomery. As Assistant Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Mr. Owen has planned mass historical-research projects which have given work to more than 500 persons. He is a nephew of United States Senator John H. Bankhead.

Comics—And Their Creators

William (Bill) Conselman, creator of *Ella Cinders*, one of the most popular of comic strips, made his first appearance on the stage at the age of six months and his last at fifteen years. It was while he was Sunday editor of the Los Angeles *Times* that he conceived the idea for the strip and went into partnership with Charles Plumb, staff cartoonist. Conselman is thirty-seven, married, has a son of fourteen and a daughter of eleven. Also a writer for the motion-pictures, he lives in a California canyon, wears silk underwear, is never without a cap, has two Scotch terriers, likes tennis and swimming, and dislikes haircuts and parsnips.

Ella Cinders

Charles Plumb, who draws *Ella Cinders* while Conselman writes the continuity, is big and square-built. With his wife and three children he lives in a house set in an avocado grove at San Gabriel, California. Born in New Mexico, the son of a mining engineer, he grew up in Southwest Missouri and attended the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri. He says that when he discovered he was no journalist he got a job on a newspaper—in the art department. Since 1925 he has been working with Conselman on the strip that made them famous. His hobby is fishing and his ambition is to invent a blotless ink.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Japan's Determination to Denounce Washington Treaty Knocks Bottom Out of International Naval Limitation, and Brings President Face to Face With Far-Reaching Decision

THE Japanese determination to denounce the Washington Naval Treaty has put the Roosevelt Administration in a quandary. It knocks the bottom right out of all international naval limitation. The natural inclination of a Roosevelt is to answer by building up the Navy.

In a naval building race, the United States, with greater resources, would be able to outbuild the Japanese. On the basis of the 5-5-3 capital-ship ratio as among the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, this country would have a head start. With no one able to say where such a race would lead, and how much it would cost, it is considered unsafe to count the appropriations in advance.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Progressive Republican, of North Dakota, was quick to reflect the Mid-Western resistance to Big Navy programs. Senator William E. Borah, Progressive Republican, of Idaho, for all his militantly isolationist attitude, is not certain he is for building the big Navy which the navalists would want in a world lacking treaty restraints.

Japan's action brings the President face to face with a far-reaching decision. Should he decide to strengthen the Navy, it might demonstrate to the Oriental mind that Uncle Sam meant business. But the intensified American-Japanese feeling would have repercussions around the world, navies generally being relative.

Should the President decide to stand pat, it would be taken to mean that the United States was going to stand aside, and let Japan have her head in the Far East regardless of the John Hay Open Door policy, and American treaty-rights generally.

America and the Orient

Such a policy, officials feel, would be tantamount to recognizing an almost unlimited Japanese sphere of influence in that part of the world. The American market in China would thereafter depend on Japanese good-will. Whatever organization for peace has been developed by arduous diplomatic labors since the World War would stagger under a telling blow. American prestige in the Orient would suffer. And, if there ever was anything to the former Kaiser's fears about a "Yellow Peril," the time would be riper than hitherto for it to begin to take form.

Senator Borah is extremely dubious about the outlook. He feels that the United States has become involved in a diplomatic web from which there is no escaping embarrassment.

The Sacred Volcano

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

The Japanese refuse to continue to accept a 60 per cent. naval strength with relation to the United States or Great Britain. They think it implies an Anglo-Saxon moral superiority which is intolerable—even "shameful"—to the Japanese sense of honor. The American negotiators, recalling with what difficulty the Senate was persuaded to accept the slightly increased Japanese ratio in the London treaty for auxiliary war-ships, will not hear to a treaty making the Japanese Navy equal to the American and the British.

Here is the *impasse* which seems insurmountable. Indeed the Japanese have already decided definitely to do away with the Washington 5-5-3 treaty whatever becomes of the London 10-10-7 treaty on auxiliaries.

The challenge implied in building up the Navy brings the objection by some that it savors too much of Big Stick methods. To which the answer is offered that nothing in Japan's recent Manchurian policy has indicated that she has been influenced in the slightest degree by academic protests.

The feeling is stronger in Washington to-day than at any other time that Japan is so determined to expand that nothing in the present bag of diplomatic tricks will stop her.

Western Powers, in their insistence on the observance of treaties, are regarded by Japan as standing in her way. In view of the Stimson notes sharply reminding Japan of her treaty obligations and attempting to rally world opinion to the same end, the United States became a particular object of Japanese resentment.

Many thought that, when the American Federal Administration changed hands, the United States had an opportunity to change its non-recognition policy in the Far East, so obnoxious to the Japanese, without losing face. This was on the theory that the American people would be regarded as having elected a President who, while selected for other reasons, happened to have a different idea about the Far East.

Just as Mr. Roosevelt was about to take office, however, the Japanese question was to the fore in League of Nations circles. Mr. Roosevelt, his friends point out, could not have ignored the Far Eastern situation without implying tacit approval of Japan's course.

While Mr. Roosevelt did not want to give tacit approval, neither did he want to get out in front of the rest of the world. Hence he adopted the expedient of notifying American diplomatic missions abroad that the Far Eastern policy of the United States would remain unchanged. In the words of one internationalist commentator, Uncle Sam, after some meditation, thereby sought to avoid "sticking his neck out" beyond the others. Washington ceased to take the leadership of efforts to marshal the opinion of the world against treaty violations by the Japanese.

Undoubtedly, the effect of this policy, and various other moves, was to soften the feeling of antagonism between America and Japan.

New Crisis Develops

The approach of the time for the expiration of the London Naval Treaty of 1930 brought on the new crisis. The Japanese entered the preliminary conversations at London with their eyes chiefly on the American Navy, notwithstanding that the British Navy was on a treaty basis of parity with it.

When the Japanese put forth their demand for equal navies all around, it was the American objection which caught the popular imagination in Japan. And it will be the American response to the Japanese break-up of all naval limitation which will be most closely watched in Japan.

Altho the three principal sea Powers have until 1936 to compose their differences, there seems no way out at the moment.

As one official put it the other day, all three will sit back now for an international "poker game" which will probably last for several months. If for no other reason than to strengthen the American hand in such a game, Mr. Roosevelt is expected to go as far as Congress permits in building up the American Navy.

DIOGENES.

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Sluggish Pace of London Naval Parleys

Apparent Deadlock of Negotiations Because of Japan's Determination for Naval Parity Not Eased by Manchukuo Oil Controversy Involving the Three Great Naval Powers

PROSPECTS for an ultimate favorable outcome of the naval parleys at London between Great Britain and Japan, and the United States and Japan, which have been going on for weeks, were not brightened by a Japanese proposal of willingness to make new efforts toward an agreement. At the same time, there was no improvement in conciliatory feeling among the three Powers, due to the fact that the United States and Great Britain, for the third time in five months, concertedly notified the Japanese Government of their objection to the Manchukuo oil monopoly.

Wide World

Koki Hirota

As far as naval matters were concerned, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to London, told Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, that Tokyo was willing to try to reach an understanding on the basis of recent British compromise proposals. He added, however, that Japan would insist that the treaty provide full equality for the Japanese Navy, refusing to accept the British thesis that the principle of equality might be recognized and equality in fact be withheld.

Under the British plan the naval treaty would last for ten years, split into two five-year periods. Each Power would state its naval needs for the first five years on a unilateral basis in conformity with the general limitation now existing under the Washington Treaty.

Hirota's Statement

This treaty, signed in 1922, Japan had already decided to denounce, and when Koki Hirota, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his annual report to the Japanese Diet, publicly confirmed the determination of the Japanese Government, it was interpreted as a final closing of the door to any possible chance of success for the London naval conversations which had been expected to clear the way for the Naval Conference of 1935.

While aiming at Japan's possession of a naval force fully adequate for the security of her national defense, the Foreign Minister declared she was endeavoring "to establish firmly the principle of non-menace and non-aggression." It was in accordance with this principle, he said, that Japan proposed abolition of the ratio principle hitherto in force and the fixing of "a common upper limit for the Powers concerned."

He expressed the Japanese desire to bring about thorough and drastic naval reduction and to lighten thereby the tax-burden of nations in the future. To that end it was the wish of the Japanese to bring down the common upper limit of naval strength to the lowest level possible and, at the same time, through reduction and limitation of offensive arms and proper adjustment in defensive arms, to make it difficult for any Power to attack another, but easy to defend itself.

In presenting the Japanese delegation's naval program figures to the British and American delegations, it was questioned whether the Japanese would not only reiterate their "common upper limit" formula, but also whether they would specify or imply Japan's unrestricted right to build up thereto at any time Tokyo might choose.

There were indications, it was reported, that Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's detailed scheme would reveal a considerable rearrangement of the amount of tonnage devoted to various categories of warcraft on the basis of his previous definitions regarding what constituted "offensive" and "defensive" ships.

It was also understood that the Japanese delegation would shortly propose a new plan covering non-fortification of the islands of the Pacific.

When Japanese naval policy was fixed by the Japanese naval authorities before the departure of the naval delegation for London, wrote an American press correspondent at Tokyo, it was agreed to leave the choice of a date for abrogating the Washington Naval Limitation Treaty to the discretion of Foreign Minister Hirota, provided the treaty should be denounced by the end of the year, as stipulated in the pact itself, which is to continue in force for two years after abrogation. Hirota thought it would be unwise to act hastily before the possibility of reaching a new agreement to supersede the treaty had been fully explored in London. This informant then stated that the Japanese Government would formally abrogate the treaty on December 20. On that date the Tokyo Government will send notice of its termination of the treaty to Washington, to be filed with the State Department by Ambassador Hirosi Saito, after final approval has been obtained from the Privy Council and Emperor Hirohito.

Meanwhile, Hirota summoned the Italian and French diplomatic representatives to the Japanese Foreign Office and asked them whether their governments would join Japan in denouncing the Washington Treaty. This, however, was described as a mere formality, because it was not expected that either nation would comply and so Japan was ready to act independently.

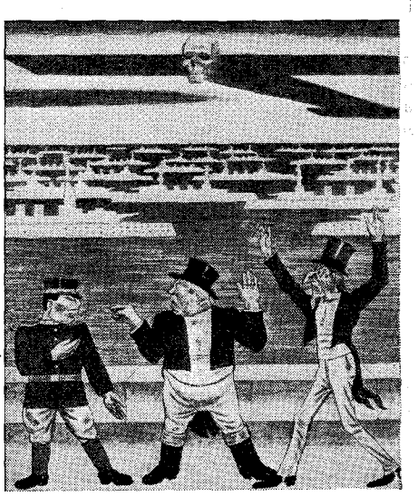
Fernand Pila, French Ambassador to Japan, told Koki Hirota at his official residence in Tokyo that the French Government could not associate itself with the Japanese in their forthcoming denunciation of the Washington Treaty. Altho there seemed some hesitancy about Italy's attitude, it was understood that the Italian Government also would decline to accept Japan's invitation to join in denunciation of the treaty.

It was understood at Tokyo, according to press cables from that city, that Hirota was disappointed at the silence maintained by the United States during the London conversations. The American Government had not presented any plan, either naval or political. The Foreign Minister was reported as believing that President Roosevelt might have something definite in mind, but was reserving it for some later conference.

High officials in Washington were said to feel that the speech of Foreign Minister Hirota had failed to throw any new light on Japan's naval policy or offer any new hope for the London naval talks, which were considered near collapse because of Japan's demand for a relatively bigger fleet.

They regarded Japan as already enjoying an enormous naval advantage due to her geographical isolation from the other naval

(Continued on page 39)



Death Speaks

"These people are haranguing—as if I minded about a few ships more or less."
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich)

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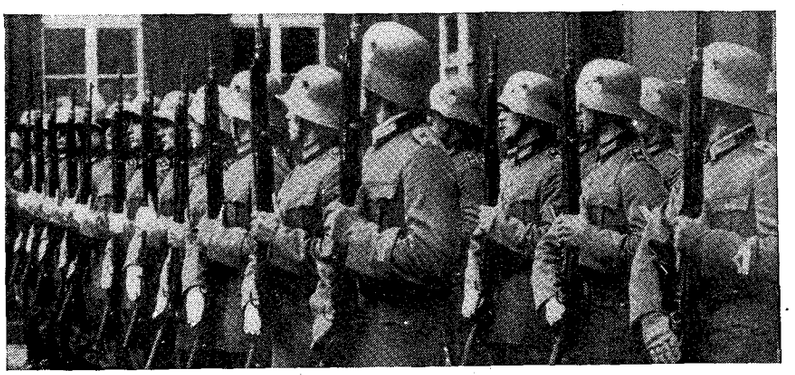
German Arming Alarms British Parliament

Winston Churchill Warns England to Prepare to Make Herself Secure Against Attack, and Urges Stronger Air-Force



Wide World

Disciplined, gray-clad German Regulars present arms; the rank and file of the Reichswehr resents the favors shown to Hitler's black-shirted Schutz Staffel bodyguard

In an eagerly awaited debate on national defense Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons that Great Britain must prepare to make herself secure against attack before it was too late. He scouted the suggestion that war was either imminent or inevitable but warned: "If we do not begin forthwith to put ourselves in a position of security, it may soon be beyond our power to do so."

The new fact in the last eighteen months, he declared, was that Germany was rearming and that the danger of attack from the air on Britain was most formidable. What concerned England most, in his view, was that Germany was rearming in the air. He held that Britain ought to decide at once to maintain at all costs, in the next decade, an air-force substantially stronger than Germany's, and one capable of inflicting "as much damage against a likely aggressor as could be inflicted on Britain."

Replying to Mr. Churchill on behalf of the Government, Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, spoke of the prevailing international nervousness, "none of which would have occurred unless Germany had left the League, and unless her actions on armaments were shrouded in mystery."

A Note of Optimism

He assured Parliament the Government was paying attention to developments. Injecting a note of optimism, he added:

"Even now, with things looking blackest, I have not lost hope of some limitation of armaments."

By way of retort to the charges by Winston Churchill, the Berlin *Diplomatische-Correspondenz*, semiofficial organ of the German Foreign Office, said that the failure to give Germany her promised equality was the root of all evil in European international relations. The German press made it evident that the House of Commons debate had not changed the attitude toward Geneva and that Germany would not return to the League of Nations until she received the equality demanded in 1932.

At about the same time the debate on defense was held in the House of Commons, the Nazi Government was continuing its denials of reports that the Reichswehr and police forces were under emergency orders, because of a dangerous internal situation.

A long smoldering feud between the Reichswehr and the Schutz Staffel (Blackshirted Picked Nazi Guards) was believed responsible, according to reliable sources at Berlin, for the fact that Army and police forces were being held under emergency orders. Christmas furloughs for soldiers and military police were suspended, and all marriages of Army men and police set for the Christmas holidays—a popular wedding period for Germany's military men—were postponed.

Internal Clash Denied

The Nazi Government's denials of conflict between the Nazi régime and the Army took the form of a communiqué which was broadcast from every German radio station and published in the newspapers, presumably by command, at the top of the front page. The communiqué declared, among other things, that the reports of a clash between Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister of Defense, and Gen. Werner von Fritsch, Field Commander of the Reichswehr, as well as rumors concerning disagreement between the Army and the Government, were "pure inventions and nothing other than malicious calumnies."

Blame for "lying reports" was put on the foreign press, according to the communiqué.

It also was declared that statements of the foreign press concerning alleged disagreements between the Reichswehr and Minister of Propaganda, Paul-Joseph Goebbels, were sheer falsehoods. Relations between Doctor Goebbels and the Reichswehr were as good now as before, and differences between them, it was asserted, never have existed.

In Foreign Fields

La Paz, Bolivia — In the two-and-a-half-year Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, the latter country claimed complete victory last week over Bolivia's military resistance, when Bolivia's President, Daniel Salamanca, suddenly resigned. He was succeeded by Vice-President José Luis Tejada Sorzano.

Salamanca, according to the Associated Press, was taken prisoner by his own troops at the Chaco front, whither he had gone to replace the commander-in-chief, Gen. Enrique Panaranda, who had suffered almost a year of set-backs at the hands of Paraguay.

A serious obstacle to the plans of Sorzano was reported in the refusal of former President Batista Saavedra to accept the Ministry of Defense in the new Cabinet. Señor Saavedra, said to be momentarily residing in Santiago, Chile, was credited with controlling, as no other political leader has controlled, Bolivia's large Indian and mixed-blood vote. This great section of the electorate, wrote a Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the New York *Times*, was unquestionably in adherence to the former executive. In Bolivia the Indians were said to outnumber the whites five to one. They have been subjected to Communist agitation and have become restive under white domination.

* * * *

Paris—The statement of Pierre Laval, Foreign Minister of France, that, if the Saar Plebiscite of January 13, 1935, should give a majority for the continuation of the League of Nations' administration of the Saar region, France would not consider this decision final and that France would not be opposed to the territory eventually being returned to Germany, allayed to a degree the feeling that the next outbreak of fever in Europe would be over the Saar Plebiscite. He was careful to point out, however, that all decisions in the matter rested with the Council of the League of Nations.

At the same time it was reported from Paris that French-German trade negotiations, which had been going on for some weeks in Paris, concluded with an agreement to extend the existing accord of July 28, 1934, which should expire December 31, for another three months. So, regardless of sharp words between the two nations, *les affaires sont les affairs* in French and in German quite the same, *Geschäft ist Geschäft.*

* * * *

Mexico, D. F.—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, inaugurated on December 1 as Mexico's forty-fifth constitutional President, declared that his administration would follow the lines of the National Revolutionary Party's Six-Year Plan. Favorable foreign relations, he said, would be the object of his administration, with due regard to the status of Mexico as a sovereign State.

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Carrying on the Fight Against Blindness

Five Hundred "Sight-Savers" Gather in New York City to Exchange Ideas and Discuss New Ways of Eliminating Eye-Diseases, for Most of These Are Needless

By Lewis H. Carris

GATHERED in New York City this week to attend the annual conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness are 500 fighters from all fronts in the battle against blindness: eye-physicians, nurses, safety engineers, illumination experts, statisticians, hospital social workers, social hygiene authorities, teachers and supervisors of "sight-saving classes," and others. Most of the causes of blindness are preventable, and we may confidently expect the virtual eradication of some of the major causes—such as *ophthalmia neonatorum*, commonly known as "babies' sore eyes"—in the next twenty-five or fifty years.

Courtesy of The Pullman Co.

Goggles saved his sight

Doctor putting silver nitrate solution in baby's eyes

At present, the blind population of the United States numbers approximately 114,000, and there is every reason to believe that the ratio of the blind to the general population will decrease steadily. Altho the exact number of the blind in the entire world is unknown, it is estimated to be at least 5,000,000. The amount of needless blindness in China, India, Egypt, and even in some European countries, is appalling.

Dramatic achievements in eye-surgery are frequent. Some of these, usually cataract operations, often are described in the newspapers which report that "sight has been restored" to the patient.

One type of remarkable eye operation which has received comparatively little attention in the press is the replacing of the retina when it has been detached from the other layers of the eyeball. Another marvelous eye-operation accomplished recently was the successful grafting of new corneas onto the eyes of a patient who lost her sight completely when both corneas were injured in an accident. Altho vision was not restored perfectly, the patient is able to read newspaper head-lines, and to walk through the streets alone.

Lewis H. Carris

Many in schools and other institutions for the blind might gain sight through adequate medical or surgical treatment. Steps are being taken toward this end.

Surgery may be regarded as the "firing-line" or the "front-line trenches" in the war against blindness. Like other wars, however, the success of this one depends largely on what is being done behind the lines; careful preventive programs are protecting the sight of not only this generation, but of millions of children yet unborn. The old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" rarely applies more significantly than in the conservation of vision.

The greatest single victory may be credited to Dr. Carl-Franz Credé, a Belgian obstetrician, who discovered, in 1884, that blindness from *ophthalmia neonatorum* could be prevented in almost every case through the use of drops of silver nitrate solution in the eyes of infants at birth. Nearly twenty-five years passed before a campaign was started in America to make the use of these drops compulsory. Doctors and midwives are required by law to use this simple procedure as a routine measure in nearly every State in the Union; the result has been a reduction of 75 per cent. in the number of new cases of blindness arising from *ophthalmia neonatorum*.

Recent studies indicate that a larger amount of blindness is hereditary than has been generally realized. The relationship of diet to eye-health has become much better known through research on vitamins. Absence of vitamin A from the diet, for instance, may result in "night blindness" which is manifested by a difficulty in seeing under faint illumination, as in the twilight.

Altho *trachoma* is one of the principal causes of blindness in many countries, this eye-disease is well under control in the United States. It is found in this country in the Ozark and Appalachian Mountain regions and among Indian tribes of the Southwest, where poverty and insanitary living conditions are important factors in its contraction and spread. It also is found, occasionally, among wrestlers, who are in such close contact that their tears and perspiration naturally get into each other's eyes.

For children with seriously defective vision, 145 communities in the United States maintain sight-saving classes in their school systems. Six thousand boys and girls are enrolled in these classes, where they receive a full and normal education, while their remaining sight is conserved as much as possible, and they are guided toward the selection of occupations which will not increase their difficulties. These special educational facilities are needed, however, by 44,000 other children.

Children are susceptible victims of eye-accidents of all sorts. Here are a few odd ones: a wound from the fin of a fish; a peck from a pet rooster held in the lap; a splash of grease from a frying-pan; the jab of a table-fork which slipped while being used to untangle badly knotted shoe-laces, and the explosion of chemicals in a child's "home-made" laboratory. Every summer, during Fourth of July celebrating, hundreds of children suffer eye-injuries while playing with fireworks and toy fire-arms; some of these accidents result in the complete loss of one or both eyes.

Altho many cities have laws regulating the sale of fireworks, there is still great laxity throughout the country in enforcing these laws. A plan for eliminating fireworks accidents is one of the principal subjects of discussion at the New York conference.

Eye-Hazards in Industry

The eye-hazards of industrial occupations constitute one of the most serious of all causes of blindness. Considerable progress has been made in the development of mechanical safeguards; and in some plants where hazards to sight are prevalent, mandatory rules have been laid down requiring all workmen to wear goggles on penalty of dismissal.

Considering industry as a whole, however, the problem of protecting the eyes of employees is largely unsolved; more money is paid by employers each year as compensation for eye-injuries than is paid for injuries to any other part of the body.

Guarding Sleep-Walkers

A British manufacturer has brought out a device for protecting sleep-walkers, according to Dr. E. E. Free, of New York, quoted in *Electronics*. It consists of a beam of invisible ultra-violet light and a photoelectric cell. When the somnambulist begins his walk, his body intercepts the beam falling on the cell. The latter then throws a relay ringing an alarm.

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Science Snap-shots

Oceans of Hydrocarbon: The mysterious *Great Red Spot of Jupiter*, which is large enough to contain three or four spheres the size of the earth, and seems to wander more or less at will on the planet's surface, probably is an island of solid frozen ammonia afloat on an ocean of hydrocarbon, possibly liquefied ethane, ethylene, or acetylene, it was suggested by Arthur Adel, of the University of Michigan, and Dr. V. M. Slipher, of Lowell Observatory, recently in *The Physical Review*.

* * * *

Armored Vacuum Tubes: All-metal vacuum tubes for industrial and power purposes, overcoming the disadvantages of fragile glass tubes, have been developed, it was announced recently by O. W. Pike and G. F. Metcalf, of the General Electric Company, in *Electronics*. Not only are the metal tubes sturdier, but they cost less, especially the types in which the outer metal envelop serves as an electrode.

* * * *

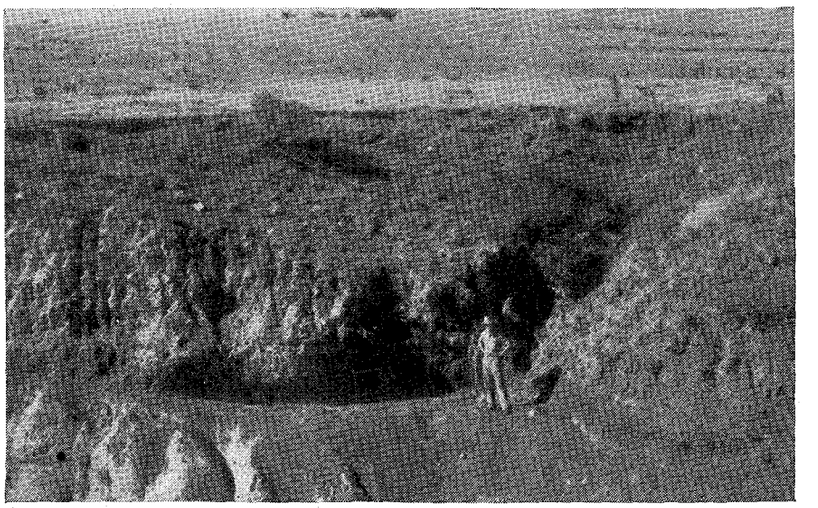
Magnifying Heart Sounds: A small device which enables a physician to magnify the sound of the human heart 100 times and to tune in on the particular heart sounds he wishes to hear has been developed, making use of two new-type vacuum tubes each the size of a peanut. The device was first produced by the Western Electric Company to aid a medical student whose poor hearing prevented him from using a stethoscope.

Exploring a Workshop of America's Mystery Race

A Camp of the Folsom Folk, Apparently Used for Many Years, Is Expected to Reveal an Early Chapter of Prehistory

After years of searching, archeologists at last have discovered the site of a camp and workshop of the Folsom people, mystery folk of America's prehistory. The announcement of the find was made last week by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist, of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

The exact location of the site is being kept secret, to preserve it from curio-hunters and overenthusiastic amateur archeologists. It was not discovered until near the end of September this year, and the Smithsonian scientists have had time only to make preliminary investigations. These have shown it to be one of the richest finds of Folsom material ever discovered.



Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

Site of the Folsom camp—the relics were found at the level on which the man is standing. This picture was taken at the beginning of excavations

Doctor Roberts has revealed that the discovery was made indirectly through the articles on Folsom man published in THE LITERARY DIGEST last spring and summer. These articles brought hundreds of letters from readers about flint-points they believed to be of Folsom origin. One reader, Maj. Roy G. Coffin, Professor of Geology at Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado, wrote to the Smithsonian Institution telling of a place where he and his brother, Judge C. C. Coffin, of Fort Collins, had found Folsom points. After correspondence, Doctor Roberts investigated.

The camp-site now exciting the interest of archeologists was not at the location described by Major Coffin, but was accidentally discovered by Doctor Roberts nearby. It is in Northern Colorado, in the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains.

The significance of the find to American archeology can hardly be overestimated, in the opinion of scientists. The first remains of these ancient hunters were found several years ago near Folsom, New Mexico.

Doctor Roberts reported that in the few weeks he spent at the new site thirty Folsom points, showing some of the finest craftsmanship of any yet discovered, were obtained. There were, in addition, a great variety of scrapers, rough stone knives, drills, engraving implements probably used to carve designs on bones, and hammer-stones. Many bones were found, all neatly broken open for removing marrow.

Is the Earth a Giant Transmutation Laboratory?

A new theory of the origin of the elements, suggesting that all of those known in the earth's crust originally were derived from nickel and iron, transmuted by cosmic rays, or other radiations from space, has been advanced by Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, of the University of California.

Dr. G. N. Lewis

Doctor Lewis recently explained, in *The Physical Review*, that the relative abundance of the various elements could be accounted for by assuming that the original material was iron and nickel, as in the majority of meteors. Theoretical considerations, backed up by recent experiments in the transmutation of elements by atomic bombardment, indicate that this transmutation would take place in certain directions, and in given proportions. Moreover, it has been observed that cosmic rays actually do produce transmutations when they make direct hits on the nuclei of atoms.

The theory accounts for several otherwise inexplainable phenomena.

For example, the radioactive element, uranium, exists in the earth's crust in much larger proportion than would be possible if it had been here from the beginning of the earth's history, even assuming that all of the earth originally was uranium.

Doctor Lewis's theory accounts for its abundance by assuming that the supply of uranium, radium, and all other elements, is being continually renewed through transmutation of material brought to the earth in the form of meteors.

It has been calculated that from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 meteors strike the earth's atmosphere daily. Tho nearly all burn to dust, the material they represent would cover the earth to a depth of nineteen feet every 60,000,000 years. The earth is inconceivably older than that, yet there are no such layers of meteoric dust. What has become of that material? It has been turned into oxygen, silicon, aluminum and other elements by the action of cosmic rays, Doctor Lewis suggested.

Doctor Lewis is coauthor, with Dr. Irving Langmuir, of the Lewis-Langmuir atomic theory, and is dean of the college of chemistry at the University of California. His contributions to atomic physics and chemistry have brought him many honors, both in this country and abroad.

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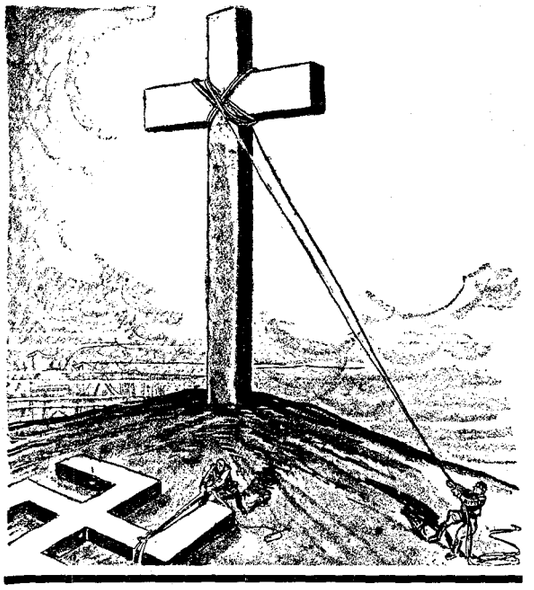
Christianity and Judaism Fight Persecution

Catholics, Protestants, and Jews Cooperate to Battle for the Freedom of Religious Worship in Germany, Mexico, and Wherever Else It May Be Threatened

DRAWN together by a common peril, Christianity and Judaism have joined forces to demand what in earlier and perhaps unhappier days they denied each other. The one sees the Cross in danger of being crushed under the creaking wheels of civilization; the other is aware that it may be destroyed by the new wave of racial and religious prejudice, the almost invariable hall-mark of revolution.

Perhaps because it is the most convenient, organized religion usually is the first target of national convulsion, whether it be of Fascist or Communist origin. Mark the antireligious character of the French Revolution and what, more recently, has characterized the upheavals in Russia, Spain, Germany, and Mexico.

At the approach of the season of peace on earth and good-will toward men it is heartening to all of religious faith, therefore, to hear the combined voices of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews call a halt to religious persecution and appeal for freedom of religious worship. In England, sectarianism thrust its sword in the scabbard when representatives of twelve nations—Jews and Christians—laid the foundation of the World Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Council to champion human rights by a boycott of Germany until Hitler shall have been driven from power.



As Others See It

—New York *Post*

Economic Isolation Sought

Opinion has been divided as to the moral and political soundness of the boycott—a two-edged sword—but the Jews and Christians who met in London felt, apparently, that, appeals having failed, economic isolation of Germany was the only resort left.

In the United States, where the National Conference of Jews and Christians has done much to dull the edge of prejudice, 500 Catholic, Protestant and Jewish ministers have signed a statement giving "moral support to those who labor for freedom of worship" in Mexico. Drafted by a committee of Protestants and Jews, the statement was circulated by the National Conference of Jews and Christians, membership of which includes both Protestants and Catholics.

Nine-tenths of the signatories represent twenty-six Protestant and three Jewish denominations in forty-one States and Canada. It was because 95 per cent. of the churchgoers in Mexico are of the Catholic faith that the Conference leaders asked Protestants and Jews to take the initiative.

After expressing alarm "at every restriction upon the right of the churches to function, and the right of individuals to practise the religion of their choice," and acknowledging "that freedom from religious and racial intolerance is not fully achieved in the United States and in other countries," the statement went on: "While refraining from discussing the immediate issues at stake in the controversies in Mexico, we desire to give our moral support to those who labor for freedom of worship there, and to express the anxiety with which we view every threat to liberty of conscience and the freedom of the soul."

To put the Mexican threat to religion more directly before the people, the four Catholic colleges of Brooklyn have arranged a mass-meeting of protest for December 23.

The Catholics, Protestants, and Jews who met in London to plan a world boycott of Germany determined to continue it until the German Government fully has restored its rights to organized labor, renounced and abandoned "attempts by State authority and interference to destroy the Catholic and Protestant churches and religions . . . and to substitute in their place a new religion in direct conflict with the beliefs and principles of Christianity, repealed all its laws and decrees against Jewish citizens and its attempts to exterminate them," and until their status and property are restored to Masonic lodges, and their "full rights and privileges have been restored to women."

A resolution adopted by the Council called for the organization of groups known as "Anti-Nazi Action" in colleges, schools, trade-unions, churches, and industrial and other establishments throughout the world. These groups are to take such direct or indirect action in support of the German boycott as might be authorized by and directed from the Council's international headquarters in London.

It was resolved, too, that a world-wide concerted "Anti-Nazi Youth Movement" should be established as part of the Anti-Nazi Action, to be directed by trained group leaders selected by and from the Anti-Nazi Action. They are to become the "shock troops" of the world council.

Samuel Untermyer, noted Jewish lawyer of New York, was elected president of the Council over his protests that his race and religion might prejudice some public opinion against the Council. Three vice-presidents elected were Walter Citrine, British, President of the International Federation of Trade Unions; Maître Vincent de Moro-Giafferi, prominent French lawyer, and Dr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of *The Christian Century*, a non-denominational religious weekly published in Chicago. An executive committee included representatives of England, the United States, France, The Netherlands, and Poland.

Mr. Untermyer drew up a long indictment of Germany, and summed up: "The conclusion becomes inevitable that this is the most weird, daring, man-sized, unbelieveable conspiracy in history, with an entire nation of 65,000,000 human beings as its victims." He said that, short of war, there is no effective weapon against Germany but the boycott. Mr. Citrine contended that the boycott was not aimed at the German people but was a movement for their liberation.

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Samuel Untermyer

But there is a more lenient view. Dr. Lars W. Boe, President of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, recently returned from Germany, said it was necessary to consider events in Germany in the light of the country's people, and their needs, and it was unfair to judge the country from the far vantage-point of America.

"America," he said, "looks different herself when you are sitting over there. I think the Hitler movement is just as logical for Germany as the New Deal is for the United States."

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Newton D. Baker Notes "Decay of Self-Reliance"

Many Living on Relief Funds Have Lost the Pioneering Spirit, and Are Likely to Become Permanent Wards of Society, He Fears in Pointing Out Depression's Effects

AN habitué of one of New York City's parks confided to a shoe-shining friend that he never expected to work again, depression or no depression. "The Government," he said, "feeds me, and, yesterday, I 'touched' a man for an old overcoat." He was, he thought, well-heeled for the winter, no matter if the fur-bearing animals were putting on thicker coats for a season which some forecasters have said will be as bitter as the last.

Within earshot of the care-free derelict, the shoeblack, and the man having his shoes polished, was "Simonizing Sam." Sam had met the depression and beaten it. He had evolved, or at least taken up, a new occupation. Many business men parked their cars in the neighborhood. For a small and variable fee Sam would clean and polish a car so that it gleamed like new in the wintry light. He had many customers. Sam, it seemed, had a little of the pioneering spirit which Newton D. Baker has found is virtually extinct in American life.

A New Outlook Needed

Further point is given to Mr. Baker's thesis by the statement that 5,000,000 young men and women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five are out of school, unmarried and unemployed. More than 2,000 representatives of public and private schools and colleges attending the regional conference in New York of the Progressive Education Association heard speakers urge a new outlook on the part of educators in fitting youth, and adults as well, for a new social order not surrounded by "obsolete and hostile" institutions and practises. Mark A. May, Professor of Educational Psychology at Yale University, held it the responsibility of the Government to provide "at least a stopgap" for them. These unemployed youths, he said, have been trained in schooling, employment, marriage, and home life, "but the society which standardized this procedure now fails to provide the opportunities for following it through." Discussing "the tremendous emotional drive" of youth, he said, "the danger is, of course, that these strong currents of emotion will either break out in some unexpected place, resulting in mass action that may have disastrous consequences, or else it will be turned back upon itself and repressed with equally or more dire results. . . . The danger is not that these 5,000,000 youths will start a revolution, or even a new political party, but that they will stagnate emotionally, and eventually become the wards of society."

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Newton D. Baker

In the December *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Baker, former Secretary of War, becomes nostalgic over "The Decay of Self-Reliance." "Evidence," he wrote, "multiplies against the persistence of the pioneer spirit, and in favor of the substitution of something for it which at least is not yet justified by its achievements."

Mr. Baker is Chairman of the National Citizens Committee of the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs. Few, outside of professional social workers, know more, if as much, of the problem of human need. Not long ago a young man applied to him for a letter to the Canadian immigration authorities assuring them that if he were admitted into the Dominion to trap for furs just south of the Arctic Circle he would not become a public charge. Knowing the boy and his family, Mr. Baker felt no doubt on that point. But he wondered whether his young friend realized the cruel rigors of a Canadian winter. The boy did —and got the letter. Mr. Baker wondered then whether he was not the last young man he should ever see "who is not afraid of the dark and of hardship, and wants to stand on his own feet, and force his way by the vigor of his own spirit and the strength of his own hands."

Another little story illustrates the subtle poison hidden in the public trough. It was of a domestic who resigned to go, with her husband, to the World's Fair, in Chicago. After their return, she said, they would go on relief.

"Grover Cleveland, in vetoing a pension bill," wrote Mr. Baker, "once said that it was the duty of the citizen to support the State, and not the duty of the State to support the citizen. When we reverse that philosophy, as we are now doing under the coercion of a compelling necessity, we encounter a whole train of ills. After being on relief for a while, people have less and less willingness to make their living by trapping for furs under the Arctic Circle. The experience in England and among ourselves is that when people who have long been on relief are offered employment, many make nice calculations as to whether the wages offered are as desirable, in view of the work involved in getting them, as the relief dispensations which involve no work at all, and are the proceeds of a job which a man can not lose."

Of all the forms of relief, Mr. Baker held governmental or official relief "the most dangerous and debilitating." Everywhere, he found, groups are formed to bring pressure to bear on governments to enlarge the distributions. They "are devoting their time and ingenuity to ways of bringing pressure to bear to get, without effort, the things they obviously ought to have, and are correspondingly withdrawing their efforts to devise ways of getting them by working for them."

Whole View Changing

"Personally," wrote Mr. Baker, "I do not question that it has been necessary for the Federal Government to supplement the inadequate public and private local resources to meet this burden, but I point out that the spirit in which this governmental intervention is received is one evidence, among many others, that our whole view is gradually changing, and that we are coming more and more to regard the State as a responsible carrier of all individual, group, and class burdens."

The pioneer spirit must needs be adapted to changing conditions, but, for his part, Mr. Baker is "not able to imagine what equalitarianism has to substitute for it," and he "can not help praying that life may continue an adventure full of charm and novelty, with wide spiritual spaces for the minds and hearts of the valiant, and room beyond all horizons for imagination and aspiration."

The problem posed by Mr. Baker, as any charitable organization will say, is as old as man. Always there have been those who translated "the world owes me a living" into dependence on the largesse of others.

But the expansion of the bowl of charity into which so many are invited to dip their hands has been accompanied by a similar expansion of the number of voluntary dependents who have lost, if they ever had it, the spirit of "Simonizing Sam."

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"Liberal Party" is Right

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

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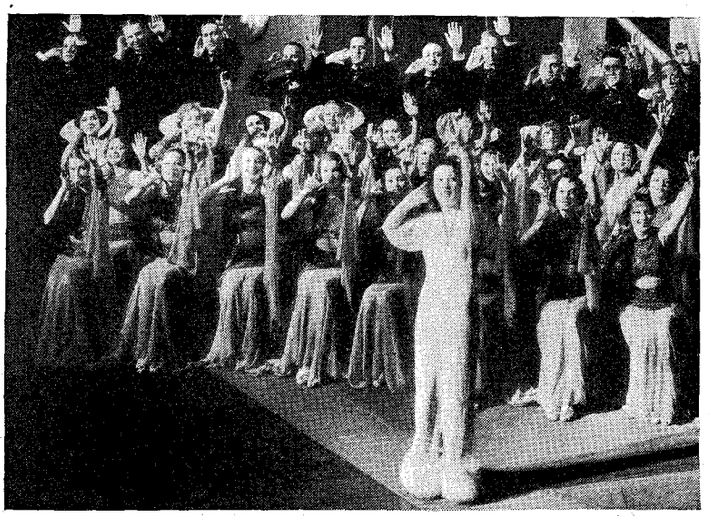
Anything Goes—and Often Does

A Gay and Rollicking Musical Comedy, Sprung Afresh From the Coltish Typewriters of Four Eminent Prose-Buffoons, Rekindles Hilarity for a Bored and Jaded Broadway

JUST when, crushed by a combination of vicious weather and a dour succession of plain-spoken plays, every one was resigned to the brackish fate of never laughing in the theater again, four of the most puckish musical comedy puddlers set to work to cast into being a musical comedy about which they weren't very certain of anything except that it had to be funny.

There is a legend that two of the four, the Messrs. Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, wished to find some shatteringly comic angles to the sad business of the destruction of the *Morro Castle*. It was, it is related, their intention to prove with song and story that a disaster at sea may be distressing to most of the victims, but it is exceedingly funny if one meets the right people. The fable continues that they actually accomplished a plot of that nature, and that it, the *Morro Castle* notwithstanding, was a gay and rollicking piece of theatrical fiction. It must have had some such merit, else Vinton Freedley, one of the most astute of the musical comedy dons, would not have bought it.



Vandamm Studio

Ethel Merman, as *Reno Sweeney*, leads the passengers in "Blow, Gabriel, Blow"

Life Aboard a Liner

Having bought, some doubts appear to have troubled Mr. Freedley's serenity, and he summoned in the Messrs. Russell Crouse and Howard Lindsay, earnestly requesting those two to erase all, even the minutest, thoughts of holocaust at sea, and to retain only the blithest notions of modern life aboard a *de luxe* liner.

"How," they are reliably reported to have asked, "far can we go?"

"Anything goes," Mr. Freedley replied, and at that expansive moment was born not only the title for, but the basis for, the merriest musical event in the new season. The Messrs. Lindsay and Crouse jammed the keys of their furious typewriters in their haste to get down on paper the loon jests and faintly ribald remarks which make "Anything Goes" the brightest musical event in the theater since the wan children of Broadway first learned that a depression was not merely a hole in the ground.

Their liner, plowing doggedly between New York, and, presumably, Cherbourg, is laden with a royally insane group of passengers. One is a wistful assassin from Chicago, the celebrated *Moonface the Machine-gunner*, traveling in hastily purchased vestments as the *Rev. Dr. Moon*, with a fiddle-case bulging with a murder weapon. Another is *Reno Sweeney*, an empress of the night-clubs, but recently graduated from evangelism. A third is *Bill Crocker*, a futile bar-fly upon whose unresisting shoulders capitalists, for no reason at all, heap expensive executive jobs.

Moonface, played with bland guilelessness by Victor Moore, is *Public Enemy No. 13*. Escaping from the consequences of a recent gang massacre, he is going abroad to rest and ponder the ways of ambition. It is his hopeful wish to be *Public Enemy No. 5*, or, at least, *No. 6*. *Crocker*, who has had no intention of sailing at all, remains on board because he has seen, among the departing passengers, a girl he met once and always wanted to meet again. *Crocker*, without funds, passport, or credentials, is provided with the passport and private papers of *Public Enemy No. 1*.

Thereafter the authors provide such frantic amusements as the spectacle of *Moonface*, at a clay-pigeon shoot, winning the ship's prize of $50 by whipping out his machine-gun and scattering the disks all over the ocean the while *Crocker*, evading arrest as the notorious *Public Enemy No. 1*, disguises himself successively as a common sailor, a chef, a spinster, and, at last, as a French nobleman, kidnaping a black Pekingese and shaving it to get the material for a false beard.

Cole Porter's Songs

There is a hilarious scene in which *Moonface*, the only appreciable minister aboard, is stunned to learn he will be expected to conduct services in the lounge. In his extremity, he calls on *Reno* to bring her evangelistic powers into action, and this turn of the plot makes it possible for Cole Porter, composer of the show's score, to write one of his crowning songs, "Blow, Gabriel, Blow." Not satisfied with that excellent song, Mr. Porter also furnishes two which will drown practically all else from the radio for months to come. They are "I Get a Kick Out of You," and "You're the Top."

Miss Ethel Merman, whose incandescent singing has breathed life into more than one faltering play and motion-picture, is entrusted with the best of the Porter inventions, and this feat, plus her performance as *Reno*, establishes her as the present queen of musical comedy.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 22)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced, the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Anything Goes," a hilarious, roaring musical comedy with Ethel Merman, Victor Moore, and William Gaxton, plus Cole Porter's music. At the Alvin Theater.

"Judgment Day," Elmer Rice's violent melodrama about a European dictator and his fanatical supporters. At the Fulton Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," a large, opulent, sprawling musical revue studded with beautiful scenery, girls, and clowns. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, covering the years from 1934 to 1916 in the life of a dramatist. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an impious, outrageous comedy debunking tours by film stars. The funniest show of the new season. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Small Miracle," a melodrama, in the "Grand Hotel" technique, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during the course of a play's performance. At the 48th Street Theater.

"The Children's Hour," poignant, intelligent tragedy of two school mistresses destroyed by the falsehoods of an evil child. The season's first play of real stature. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Distaff Side," a distinguished English play about the women in one family, and what happened to them. At the Booth Theater.

"The Farmer Takes a Wife," richly satisfying folk-play of the Erie Canal in the fifties at the time of the encroachment of the railroads. At the 46th Street Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a vast and costly operetta spending $500,000 to prove that the elder Strauss was jealous of his son. At the Center Theater.

W. B.

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MEN

LET ME FIT YOU

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes include types for all occasions and for all kinds of feet — size range, 5 to 15. This is Stock Number 303 — The Syracuse.

. . . TO FOOT HEALTH AND COMFORT

Graduate fitters of Wright Arch Preserver Institute demonstrate necessity for both correct fitting and correct shoes. If you have tired, aching feet, read this:

It is a scientific job to fit shoes. And what a difference it makes to foot health and comfort to have a shoe properly fitted! Wright Arch Preserver Shoes are designed to give an exact over-all fitting and also—and more important—an accurate fit for the foot arch. This gives you the proper arch support and assures foot health and comfort. In most ordinary shoes only the over-all fitting is considered which often results in sagging arches; painful, tired feet.

The Support Nature Intended

Arch Preservers give correct support for the weight-bearing surface of the foot by providing the treadbase Nature intended. Without this support many feet break down, causing intense pain. Arch Preservers eliminate these painful conditions in almost every case. And they protect healthy feet against the foot troubles which afflict sixty-seven per cent of all men over forty.

Remember these two rules for foot comfort. Wear shoes that are anatomically correct—Wright Arch Preservers . . . And have these shoes correctly fitted by the experts you find in Arch Preserver Shops.

What You Should Do

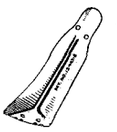
First—Go to the nearest Arch Preserver dealer and have a pair of Arch Preservers fitted to you. The fitter will demonstrate Arch Preservers to you and explain just how they are different from all the other shoes. Do not miss this opportunity to learn about true foot health and comfort. If the list below does not include a dealer convenient to you, write for name of store in your vicinity.

This button identifies a graduate of the Wright Arch Preserver Institute

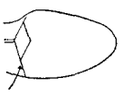
Second—Send for free Archograph—a simple device for checking up on the condition of your feet . . . It shows you exactly whether your foot is normal or not.

It is a good plan to consult a doctor or chiropodist regularly . . . If your feet give you great trouble, ask him about the Arch Preserver Correctives—special shoes which help remedy subnormal conditions.

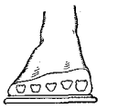
THE FOUR SPECIAL FEATURES OF ARCH PRESERVER SHOES WHICH PREVENT AND RELIEVE FOOT TROUBLES



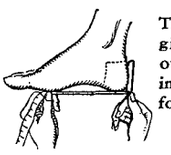
The long arch of the foot is given natural, normal support by a spring steel arch bridge anchored permanently fore and aft.



The important metatarsal arch is supported by a scientifically shaped and correctly placed metatarsal elevation.



They have an absolutely flat forepart crosswise . . . no curving to cramp the toes or squeeze sensitive nerves and blood vessels.



The shoe is designed to give not only an exact over-all fitting but, more important, an accurate fit for the foot arches.

A few representative dealers who carry Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

NEW YORK
Arch Preserver Shops at:
9 East 37th Street
8 West 37th Street
15 West 39th Street
53 West 49th Street
50 East 59th Street
113 Church Street
117 E. Fordham Rd. Bronx
McCreery's, Fifth Avenue

NEWARK
Arch Preserver Shop
89 Halsey Street

CHICAGO
Marshall Field & Co.

PHILADELPHIA
Strawbridge & Clothier

BOSTON
Filene's Men's Store
Graham Shoe Co.
Walsh Arch Preserver Shoe Shops

LOS ANGELES
Gude's

DETROIT
R. H. Fyfe & Company

PITTSBURGH
Kaufmann's
Boggs & Buhl

SAN FRANCISCO
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INDIANAPOLIS
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PORTLAND, ORE.
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DALLAS
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ATLANTA
George Muse Clothing Co.

LOUISVILLE
Rodes Rapier Co.

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Stix, Baer & Fuller

Arch Preserver Shoes for men are made exclusively by E. T. Wright & Co. (in Canada by Scott McHale Ltd.); for boys, by Gerberich-Payne Shoe Co.; for women, by The Selby Shoe Co.; for misses, by the Green Shoe Mfg. Co.

Send for FREE Archograph

E. T. WRIGHT & CO. INC.
Department D-11
Rockland, Mass.

Please send me a free Archograph—your simple and practical device for checking up on the condition of my feet.

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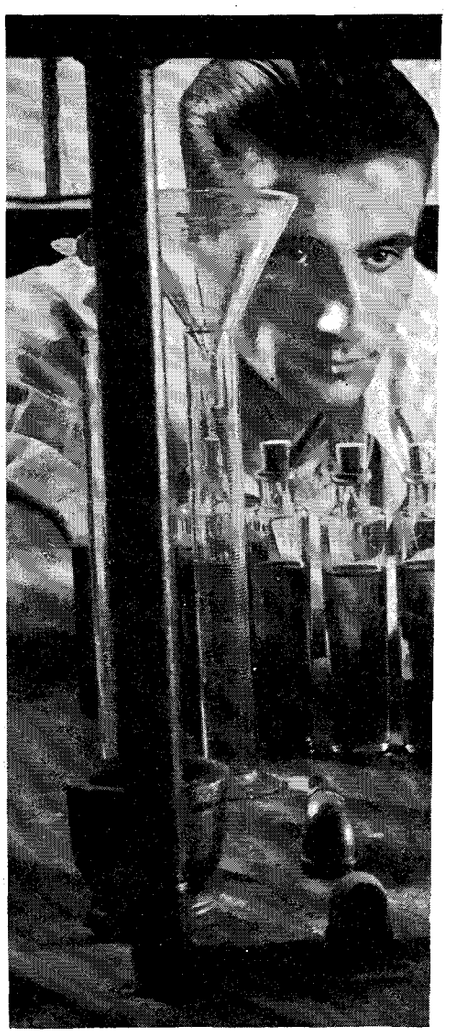
New Socony

BRINGS YOU WORLD'S

Mobiloil Arctic makes cars Start

Revolutionary Clearosol Process "Washes" Impurities from Oil to produce a cleaner, purer, longer-lasting lubricant.



HOW DID YOUR CAR START this morning? Slowly . . . grudgingly . . . with your starter growling and whining? That's dangerous business—for "cold-stiffened" crankcase oil can cost you a pretty penny in repairs.

That's why Socony-Vacuum's new way of making Mobiloil Arctic is so important.

For while you can't *see* the difference this process makes in motor oil, your engine can *feel* it! It feels it when you start your car in the morning—and there is much less drag on the crankshaft and pistons.

It feels it—when hard driving makes the motor hot—and Mobiloil Arctic sticks to its job, without thinning out dangerously.

It feels it—when you pile up the miles—and this purer, cleaner oil keeps on providing efficient lubrication with no gum or sludge deposits due to its use.

The reason for these improvements in performance is simple. All refining is a process of removing natural impurities.

Socony-Vacuum's Clearosol Process is a more efficient refining method. It *dissolves* the natural impurities—washes them away much as soap and water wash away dirt.

You might well expect to pay more for an oil that makes starting easier, lasts longer, flows quickly at low temperatures, that is the *world's finest Winter oil.* But Mobiloil Arctic still sells at its regular price.

Be good to your car this Winter—if you want a good car next Spring. Look for the Mobiloil sign with the red Gargoyle—or for the sign of the Flying Red Horse—and refill with Mobiloil Arctic made by the Socony-Vacuum Clearosol Process.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST-SELLING WINTER O
way to get more of the *good* out of petrole

Mobiloil Arctic

MADE BY THE NEW SOCONY-VACUUM CLEAROSOL PROCESS

SOCONY-VACUUM

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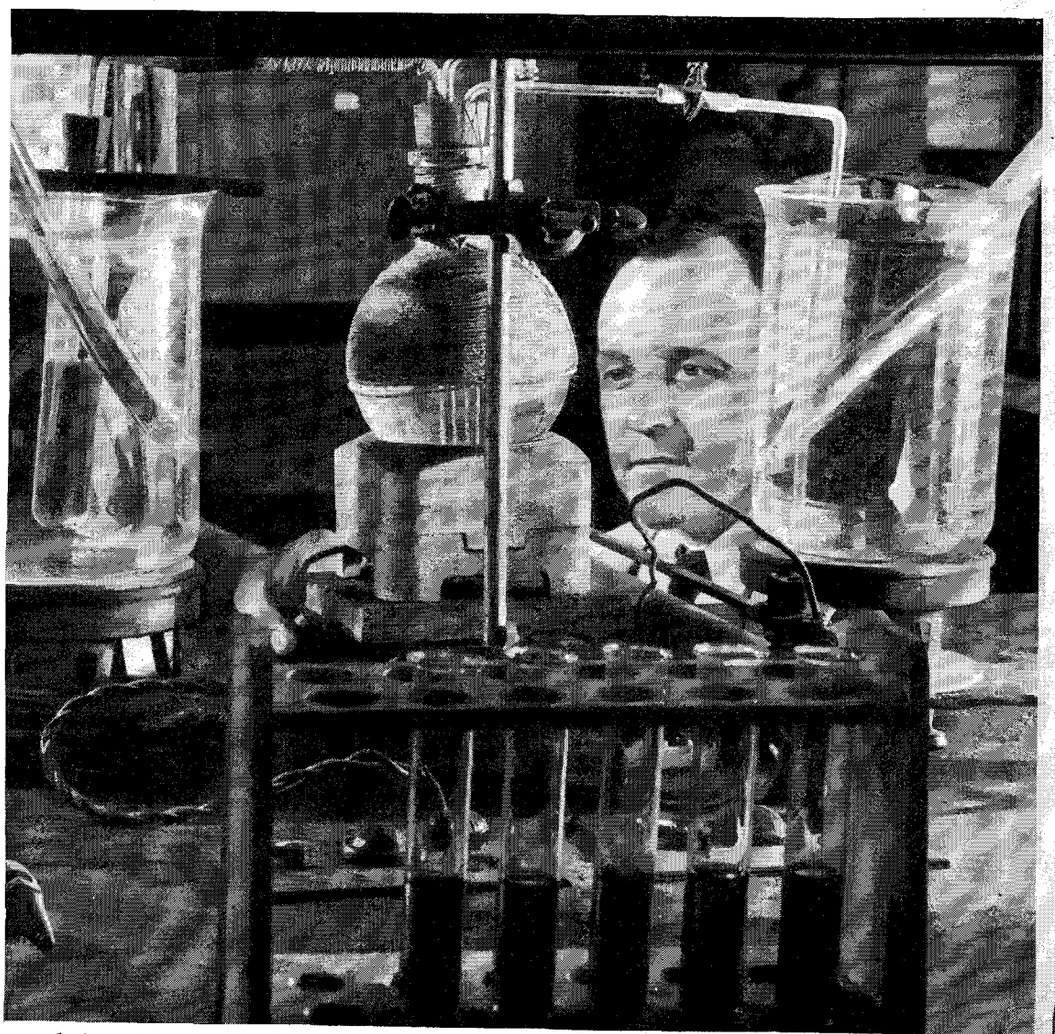
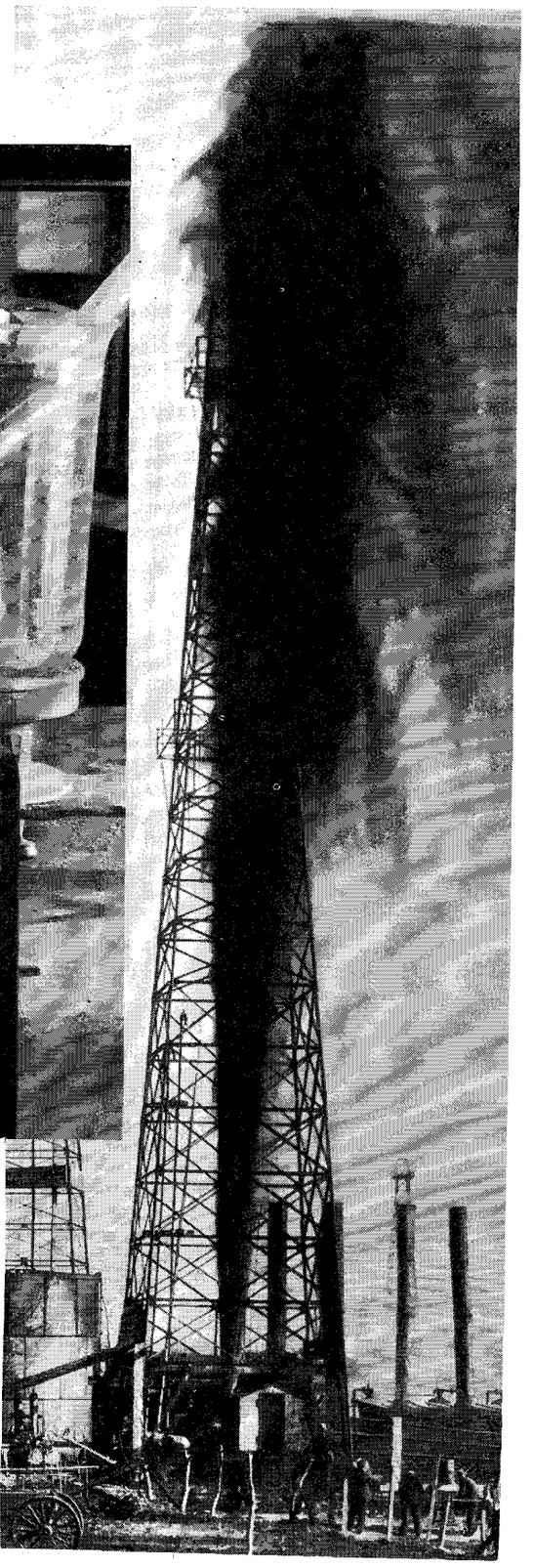
Vacuum Process
FINEST WINTER OIL
Easier in Cold Weather





w made finer than ever! Men working for months in the laboratory found a new and better y getting rid of more of the *natural impurities*. Good motor oil is *made*—not found.

WHAT MOBILOIL ARCTIC DOES FOR YOU

STARTS MUCH EASIER... which means faster starting as well as less drain on ur battery, less strain on your starter.

LASTS LONGER... by actual test, gives as much as 25% more mileage than oils ade the old way. You save on oil bills.

MUCH CLEANER... you'll find no gum, no sludge, no stuck rings or gummed lves from this oil. It keeps engines clean-er—which means a smoother-running car and a saving on engine overhauls.

4 FLOWS QUICKLY at low temperatures—protecting your car against "dry" starts, a constant danger in cold weather.

5 HIGHLY RESISTANT TO HEAT... holds its body at high engine temperatures, giving the motor full lubrication protection.

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Radio Rejuvenates the Opera

In New York the December Microphones Will Bring Carefully Edited Portions of the Popular Works to the Air

By Carleton Smith

Acme

Wilfred Pelletier

Eddie Cantor

Knocking opera down and counting it out always has been profitable sport in the press. Stars quitting the opera-house for concert careers often have ordered wreaths for its grave. Epitaphs are written annually, proclaiming that it has outlived its usefulness, that it is a symbol of the classes and of a forgotten era. It has held on to antiquated procedures and traditionalized attitudes which long ago were discarded from the spoken drama. Yet it persists. Its life is in its tunes. They seem to go on forever.

In truth, opera is not dead. It may be on its last legs in America, but they are good strong legs, and they carry it around the country with the speed of *Seven League Boots.*

A radio sponsor, upon the advice of his advertising agents, has just replaced a highly successful comedian (Eddie Cantor) with an opera series. The first Sunday evening in December, Wilfred Pelletier, Metropolitan Opera conductor, lifted his baton over a chorus, a large orchestra, and a distinguished group of soloists assembled at great expense to sing a "renovated" version in English of Verdi's "Rigoletto." Every week thereafter, another opera from the standard repertoire will be presented.

The familiar arias, the melodic bits which have found their way into school song-books around the country, and have made operas famous, will be arranged in sequence, and fitted into a sixty-minute period. The long recitatives, of historic interest only to those who understand foreign languages, will be omitted.

Deems Taylor has charge of the English translations, and of arranging the dialogs to make the librettos seem as live as tho they had been written yesterday. Mr. Taylor has been successful in creating operas of his own which have filled box-office coffers, and his experience as a critic and a writer will be invaluable to him in this present work. He often has stated his belief that to survive, opera must be written in the language of the people, and that "operatic music should be timed so that credible actions can take place on the stage, and the orchestrations should be written so that the words can be heard and understood. The story, in other words, is of coordinate importance with the music, and not secondary."

No attempt will be made to change the music in these presentations, except where there is a slight difference in accent on account of the English text. The aim is to bring the favorite tunes of opera to the whole public in an understandable and vital manner.

One of the chief obstacles is to find singers who can successfully project the English language. The slightly "shop-worn" names which have won renown singing the rôles in our opera-houses are, in most instances, foreign. There is a plenitude of undeveloped natural voices in this country. Such a series as this should aid in bringing these voices to the fore.

Bruno Walter, returning from an extended vacation abroad, has planned four excellent broadcasts with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony for Sunday afternoons in December.

For his opening program, he will do Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice" in concert form, and, then, sensing the popularity of the greater Richard, and the need to have his music performed by a superlative body of orchestra men, Mr. Walter has wisely chosen long excerpts from "The Flying Dutchman," "Lohengrin," "The Valkyrie," "Siegfried," and "Parsifal." The broadcasts as scheduled for Sundays at 3 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, are indicated in the accompanying box.

Sunday Opera Broadcasts

Dec. 9—"Orpheus and Eurydice," with Maria Olszewska, contralto, as *Orpheus.*

Dec. 16—Prelude and Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," with Paul Althouse and Emanuel List.

Act I, Scene 4, from "Siegfried," with Paul Althouse and Marek Windheim.

Dec. 23—Overture and Act II, Scenes 4 and 5, from "The Flying Dutchman," with Gertrude Kappel, Frederick Schorr, and Emanuel List.

Act III—Final Scenes from "The Valkyrie," with Gertrude Kappel and Frederick Schorr.

Dec. 30—A "Faust" Overture.
Preludes to Act I and Act III from "Lohengrin."

Act I from "The Valkyrie," with Lotte Lehmann, Paul Althouse, and Emanuel List.

Looking Backward on Art

In cooperation with the Museum of Modern Art, the American Federation of Arts on Saturday night, December 8, will recreate a scene from twenty-one years ago. The material, in dialog, is part of the "Art In America" series, and will be broadcast over WJZ at 8 o'clock.

From the middle of February to the middle of March, 1913, the armory of the 69th Regiment in New York was the scene of a revolutionary exhibition. Sponsored by the Association of American Painters and Sculptors, it was called the International Exhibition of Modern Art. It introduced modern art to the American public. The works of the most radical European and American moderns were shown, with a background of paintings by forerunners of the movement.

Most critics, and, curiously, most artists, greeted the exhibition with ridicule and abuse. The public in general, following that cue, considered the Armory Show, as it came to be known, as something to laugh at and over. To a large group of almost despairing younger artists, it was a rallying-point, and the beginning, in this country, of a vigorous art.

The program will include discussion of the conditions in art circles in this country which brought about the Armory Show.

Dancer Begins Engagement

Angna Enters, dancer, after a brilliant tour of the Middle West and New England, begins her first New York engagement for this season on Sunday evening, December 9, at the Booth Theater.

The most impressive of her sketches—"Aphrodite" and "Antique a La Française"—have aroused vast critical praise while she was on tour, and the latter sketch is expected to bring from New York critics of her work a similar outpouring of praise. "Antique a La Française" is a wickedly shrewd portrait of Sans Gene, who rose from the washtubs to the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon. Miss Enters has contrived a portrait which blends satire, acid wit, and a little sympathy. She is contemptuous, and, at the same time, touched with pity. It is a summation of the frailties of all the many peasant women, who, throughout history, have risen to power.

Another Art Scholarship

Another of the Raymond Fund scholarships has been added to the already long list, with the endowment of a fund to cover the tuition of one pupil from the high-school division of the Raymond lecture classes through the first year in the academic school of the Art Institute of Chicago. The whole fund, of $200,000, established by Mrs. Anna Louise Raymond in memory of her husband, became operative in February, 1926, and, at the beginning, provided fourteen weeks of art lectures, and demonstrations annually for 500 grade-school children. Since then, the activities under the fund gradually have been extended.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

AS FALLING FROST

By Lionel Wiggam

A man is fortunate indeed
Who grieves at night for something lost,
Who cannot sleep, nor rise and read . . .
When delicately as falling frost,
Or tenderly as murmured words,
There comes the harmony of birds.

A strange, a soft, compelling sound . . .
A gift for any man who grieves.
The feathery song will lock him round,
As lightly falling as the leaves,
Until in spite of tears he lies
While one inquires and one replies.

Not even rain can come so still
As this contagion in the night
Of birds who call from hill to hill.
A man who hears must heed in spite
Of ruthless sorrow or despair
Or love's most cold and cunning snare.

Until at last the birds are gone.
Nor is he positive he heard
The net of mystic sound; the dawn
Has left the fragile echo blurred.
He lies amazed; almost it seems
They were not birds at all, but dreams.

—*College Verse, Berkeley, California.*

MARITIME INVOCATION

By A. C. Boyd

Lady, will you go with me
over the dark, the wave-demented sea?
Lady, I must tell you
how frail love's boat is,
I must bring to your notice
the skulls on the beach,
the spars, foam-flecked, of ships wrecked.

Lady, are you brave enough
to go on such a journey?
You will be safe enough,
your hand in mine, till you know
that passion's star is a falling star,
and passion's voice a lost voice calling far
into the dark, and getting no reply.

Ah! lady, though touch may fail us,
waves intervening,
there is no night so outrageous
that our minds battened together
may not weather,
our hearts morticed as one rudder,
keel set towards love's horizon.
Lady, the dawn, the dawn shall break there,
and the sun shall rise on these dangerous,
these tide-torn waters.
Lady, will you go out with me
on such a journey, and in such a sea?

—*The London Mercury.*

GREEN TREE, MY BODY

By Gilbert Maxwell

Slowly the puzzled brain in shaping a thought
Has come upon this truth beyond denial:
Only by grief is the stupid body taught,
Only by cold and fear and the fire's trial . . .

Green tree, my body, that had grown so tall,
Wherefore, I said, are you so stricken now?
Sere is the leaf, and shortly with its fall
Sorrow will lie like snow along the bough . . .

Slowly the mind made answer: "Though the root
Be nourished in distress, the bough shall bear
In greater measure, wisdom for its fruit;
The thorn of grief shall blossom on the air!"

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

INDIAN SUMMER

By Jessie Wynne

What amber joy is this the good Year passes
Among his sated friends?
Like after-dinner wine in crystal glasses,
As the feast ends.

—*Kaleidograph* (Dallas)

"My gum troubles unnecessary? I don't understand, doctor."

"'Unnecessary' is the word. And you'll understand when you hear the new discoveries about

"Fresh Orange Juice—*It's the World's New Dental Story*"

"TO learn more about the effects of diet on dental troubles, the twelve members of the Chicago Dental Research Club gave many years of study. Fresh orange and lemon juice seemed to aid their patients greatly—particularly those troubled with gum disorders.

"So they encouraged a large-scale study of the subject. A three-and-a-half-year study was begun at Mooseheart, Illinois where hundreds of children lead full lives of play and study and receive better than average diet and dental care.

"The first year there was no change in the regular diet. It was excellent by all standards then known. But during these twelve months it did not prevent gum troubles and new cavities in the children's teeth.

"The second year a single change was made in the diet. At breakfast and again later in the day each child received an eight-ounce glass of fresh orange juice containing the juice of half a lemon.

"Only that one change, mind you. Yet at the end of this year only one-sixth as many children had gum troubles. Less than half as many had new cavities in their teeth. Their growth was better, on the average.

"Some authorities, however, had thought three ounces of fresh orange juice sufficient. So the daily serving was reduced to this amount during the final eighteen months. It aided growth, but did not give the dental protection of the full amount.

"So that is my advice to you. A well-balanced diet with two glasses of fresh orange and lemon juice every day."

"That sounds like a pretty pleasant duty, doctor. And I'm going to give you every chance to prove you're right!"

THE RESULTS—SIX MONTHS LATER

"I don't need to ask if you've taken my advice. The improvement in your gums tells me."

"And why didn't you tell me how much better I would feel generally? I've really done wonders for myself."

FREE Send coupon for the booklet, "World's New Dental Story," describing the Mooseheart study directed by Dr. Milton T. Hanke while a member of The Sprague Memorial Institute at the University of Chicago.

California Fruit Growers Exchange
Div. 1512, Box 530, Station C
Los Angeles, California

Send the FREE booklet, "World's New Dental Story."

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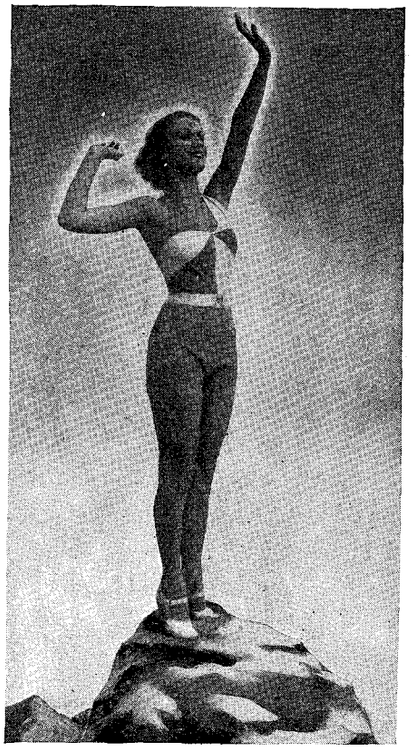
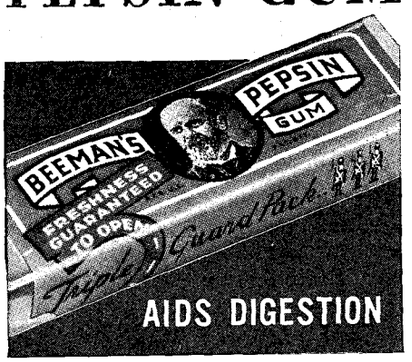


Yoo-Hoo!

CLIMB *the Alps before breakfast!* That's about the way you feel when your digestion is tip-top. But a touch of indigestion and you don't want to go anywhere.

Sometimes you know what's wrong. Sometimes you don't. Chewing Beeman's regularly is a good plan. It often helps those slight digestive troubles. And the flavor is so delicious you'll enjoy chewing it every day. You'll want to try Beeman's right away—in the new triple guard pack. New freshness, new flavor.

Chew
BEEMAN'S PEPSIN GUM



The Cotton Kingdom Views Its New Rules

Dissatisfied Southern Tenant-Farmers and Renters Call AAA Projects "Legalized Robbery," Term Bankhead Law "Blunder"

By CLARENCE E. CASON

Now that the AAA has been functioning for two seasons, what do the people of the South think of the programs attempted by the Government in an effort to curb the temperament of King Cotton? As the "white gold" of the fields is being turned into cash in the autumn of 1934, is the Cotton Belt sure that it wishes to try the Bankhead Act for another year? Any answers to these questions would depend upon just what part of a complicated economic structure one happens to have in mind, for the subjects of King Cotton are many and varied.

Why Not Leave It to an Expert?
—Knott in the Dallas *Morning News*

The idea that the salvation of the Southern farmer might be found through a drastic reduction of the cotton-yield did not evolve in Washington. It grew below the Potomac. Motivated by his characteristic pessimism (even in good years) and by his dream that some day a touch of magic might end his difficulties, the cotton-planter every autumn, for as long as the oldest residents of the South can remember, has advanced a solemn credo of two parts:

1. "This is the worst crop we have ever had."
2. "If we could reduce the yield, we would make more money."

Whatever else may be said of the Bankhead Act, it at least has given the Southern farmer an opportunity to put into practise the formula which he for so many years has been trying to invoke. Yet, when President Roosevelt signed the Bankhead Act, there were skeptics in the South who recalled that Senator Huey P. Long, vigorously backed by Theodore G. Bilbo (who has just been elected as the next Senator from Mississippi), had campaigned for a "plow-under" movement in 1932, only to be laughed out of court at that time.

Up to the middle of October of this year, Southern farmers had received approximately $153,000,000 in rental and benefit payments incident to the cotton-reduction programs of 1933 and 1934. This sum is about twice the amount paid the Middle Western wheat-producers in Federal checks, almost three times what corn-growers and hog-raisers had received for participation in reduction projects, and almost ten times as much as tobacco-growers had been paid in government money during the same period.

While the Federal money has given much comfort to the large plantation-masters and country merchants, there is considerable doubt as to whether the governmental projects have rendered any aid to the tenant-farmers, who form the base of the pyramid representing the Southern agricultural system, and who, altho performing most of the labor in the cotton-fields, have been perennially in debt and on the verge of starvation.

The wholesale reduction of acreages in 1933 and 1934 threw a great many tenants out of work.

During the summer, the number of renters and share-croppers thus affected was estimated conservatively at 200,000.

In some unfortunate instances, landlords refused to cooperate in government rehabilitation projects by declining to waive the debts of their renters to enable them to obtain a loan to use in acquiring a small farm from a Federal Land Bank.

Ray of Hope Fades

Cotton Belt tenants last spring and summer glimpsed a ray of hope in what they chanced to hear about the compulsory reduction plans for 1934. But this autumn not a few of them find themselves closer to serfdom than ever before. A widely-employed contract between a landlord and a renter places the landowner's lien on the first three bales produced by the tenant. If the renter happens to have been given a government allotment of exactly three bales, as frequently is the case, the tenant has no way of getting his hands on a bit of cash except through paying the surplus tax (normally one-half the prevailing price) on each pound he may have grown in excess of his three-bale allotment, covered by the landowner's mortgage before planting.

Altho the various local allotment boards no doubt made every effort to avoid the appearance of playing politics, it was inevitable that charges of favoritism would be placed against them by small farmers who felt their quotas to be too low in proportion to those of more influential cotton-growers in neighboring districts. Southern newspapers this autumn printed letters from dissatisfied small farmers and renters who characterized the AAA projects as "legalized robbery," and the Bankhead Law as "a miserable political blunder."

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Noted Theologian Suspended From Professorship by Nazis

As a subscriber to the doctrine that the Church should be separate from the State and that only the things that are Cæsar's should be rendered unto Cæsar, Dr. Karl Barth became involved in extreme religious difficulties when Adolf Hitler became Reichsfuehrer after the referendum last summer. Following that referendum, a law was passed requiring all government servants, which includes professors, to take the oath of allegiance to Hitler. The subscriber swore that he would be "loyal and obedient to the Leader of the Reich and People, Adolf Hitler."

Round Table Press

Dr. Karl Barth

That was too much for the Swiss-born theologian, since one of the supreme efforts of the new régime was to combine all Christian creeds into a State Church which would be in all respects subservient to the Nazi rule. Doctor Barth was willing to take a modified oath by adding to the prescribed words: "So far as I can defend it as an evangelical Christian."

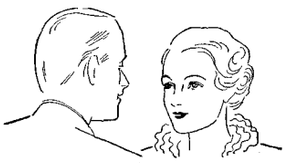
Dr. Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Culture, refused to accept the modification, and the noted theologian has been suspended as Professor of Evangelical Theology at Bonn University. There was an immediate repercussion in Switzerland, where Doctor Barth still retains his citizenship. The Swiss Government informed the German authorities that dismissal of Swiss professors in German universities would be followed by wholesale ousting of German professors from Swiss universities.

The teacher of "Barthianism," a form of Fundamentalism, was one of the earliest opponents of the Nazi German Christian Party, and of the policy of Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller and his former Civil Administrator, Dr. August Jaeger, whose stubborn use of police power finally led to his political downfall.

A Calvinist and Fundamentalist, Doctor Barth has always insisted on the prime importance of the "Word of God." "I Say No" was his reply, published in pamphlet form, to Doctor Mueller's attempts to subordinate the German Protestant Church to the State and to Nordic race doctrines.

However, Doctor Barth's action did not meet with unanimous accord among his friends, some of whom pointed out that the prescribed Hitler oath has affixed to it a religious formula sufficient to satisfy the Christian conscience. It was recognized by the conference of German Catholic Bishops last summer. The theologian's refusal, it was feared, would be used by the Nazi Christians to brand the confessional church movement as "reactionary" and "liberal."

On the other hand, Doctor Barth's plight attracted the sympathy of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which cabled to Doctor Rust a message deploring Doctor Barth's dismissal.



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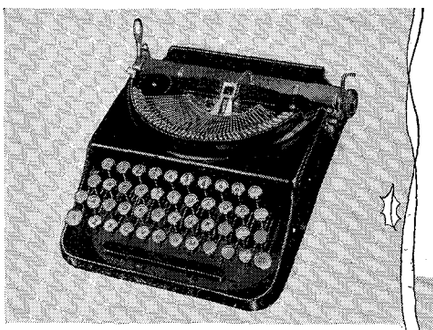

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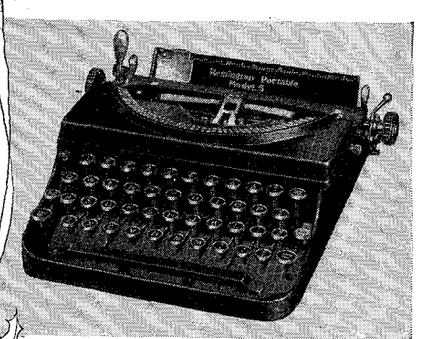

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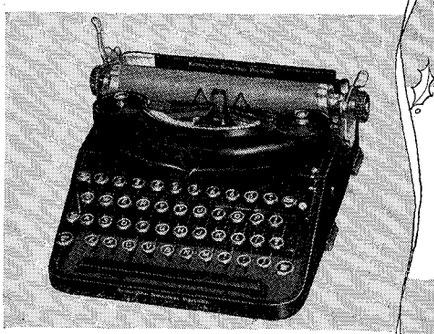
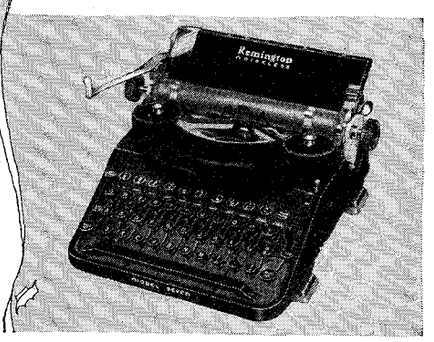


$5 DOWN (left) Amazing low price for de luxe portable—plus *noiseless* operation. Full size platen. Takes paper 9.5 inches wide. Standard size. 12 yard ribbon. Back spacer. Variable line spacer. Handsome carrying case free.



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PARKER BROTHERS INC
SALEM, MASS., NEW YORK, LONDON

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Half Mile Down. By William Beebe. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $5.)

In a diving-helmet, a man may explore the sea-bottom sixty feet below the surface; in a heavy diving-suit, he may go 300 feet down; the submarine record is 383 feet deep; in special armored suits, divers have reached a depth of 525 feet. But Will Beebe and Otis Barton, in their bathysphere, dropped down to 3,028 feet beneath the ship to which their ball was tethered, sat there flashing their search-light through fused-quartz windows into the total blackness, spying out fishes never before seen by man, and came up again to tell of it in "Half Mile Down."

Each of the quartz windows, at that ultimate depth, was holding back nineteen tons of water; a total of 7,016 tons of pressure was piled up upon that frail pea attached to a cobweb in which the two men sat. Yet, inside, the pressure was hardly abnormal; the air was clear; and they were in constant telephonic communication with their friends on shipboard half a mile above them. They had electric light, and air-conditioning chemicals, and motion-picture apparatus with them.

That deepest dive, of course, was the culminating experience of a long series of experiments which had gradually taken the divers deeper and deeper into the ocean depths off their Bermuda base. Doctor Beebe gives a rapid summary in his book of the diving experiments of centuries, from the legendary experiences of Alexander the Great, who investigated the bottom of the sea, according to legend, and saw great fish which took a day and a half to pass him by, through the early submarines and primitive diving-bells to his own undersea adventures. . . . The present bathysphere is no simple mechanism; it takes a crew of twenty-eight to operate the intricate apparatus involved in lowering and raising it and making submarine observations.

Once, on an experimental trip, the bathysphere leaked and came up filled with water and air at a fearful pressure. When the cap-bolt was removed, it shot across the deck, and dug a half-inch gouge out of a brass winch. Then the divers realized something of the realities of the pressure under which deep-sea fish live.

Deep-sea fish, as is well-known, explode inward on reaching upper air. Yet certain animals can withstand amazing ranges of pressure. A whale, for instance, can swim a mile down and come up without injury; and perhaps the huge creatures which Doctor Beebe observed through the fused-quartz windows were whales; they were too dim and distant for him to do more than register an impression of size.

Once he tethered a live lobster to the outside of the bathysphere, and took it down to a depth of 2,200 feet, expecting it to collapse under the pressure, but to furnish bait which would attract strange deep-water forms of life. To his amazement, when the bathysphere emerged, the lobster was actively kicking; and it returned to its aquarium and lived happily afterward. Eight tons of pressure has done it no harm!

At lesser, but still hitherto unreached depths, the eerie blue light roused Doctor Beebe's wonder. There they sat, the first living men to gaze upon that strange illumination:

"It was stranger than any imagination could have conceived. It was of an indefinable, translucent blue quite unlike anything I have ever seen in the upper world, and it excited our optic nerves in a most confusing manner. We kept thinking and calling it brilliant, and again and again I picked up a book to read the type, only to find that I could not tell the difference between a blank page and a colored plate. . . . I flashed on the search-light, which seemed the yellowest thing I have ever seen, and let it soak into my eyes, yet the moment it was switched off it was like the long vanished sunlight—it was as tho it never had been—and the blueness of the blue, both outside and inside our sphere, seemed to pass materially through the eye into our very beings."

Beebe is a scientist; in technical papers he will report more elaborately than in this book on what he noted of animal life at hitherto unobserved depths. But he is also a writer, and a human being with emotions, an excited adventurer. It is precisely because he admits emotion into his books, and refuses to accept the dry-as-dust pretenses of "emotionless science." that the public has come, through his books, to share the adventure of science.

Worth Reading

Earth Conquerors. By J. Leslie Mitchell. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.50.) The stories of Leif Ericsson, Columbus, Cabeza da Vaca, Magellan, Mungo Park, Nansen and others who sought the "Fortunate Isles," told by a poet-scientist who understands what drove Leif west, Nansen north and Beebe underseas.

The Tin Box Parade. By Milton Mackaye. (New York: Robert M. McBride and Company; $3.) Mr. Mackaye, of *New Yorker* fame, is a great reporter; and he is more amused than indignant in retelling the story of Tammany Hall, and of its Republican friends and imitators, in the last hard five years.

World Diary, 1929-1934. By Quincy Howe, editor of *The Living Age*. (New York: Robert M. McBride and Company; $3.) "I have tried to provide," says Mr. Howe, "information about development, outside the United States, which may smash Roosevelt's New Deal as effectively as the World War smashed Wilson's New Freedom."

The Forty Days of Musa Dagh. By Franz Werfel. (New York: The Viking Press; $3.) The much-heralded, and long, novel of war on the Armenian front, which touches the deeps of human emotion.

Mary Poppins. By P. L. Travers. (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock; $1.50.) One of those stories, written for children, which parents talk about for hours; probably a permanent children's classic.

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The March of Recovery

October exports totaled $206,352,000, the largest volume since April, 1931. This increased foreign trade gave the United States a favorable balance of $76,723,000 for October, according to the Department of Commerce.

A marked increase in both employment and pay-rolls in industry during October was reported. Employment increased by 280,000 workers while weekly pay-rolls jumped $11,300,000, compared with September, according to an estimate by the Department of Labor.

Retail sales for the first two weeks of November increased 9.8 per cent. over figures for the corresponding period in 1933, according to the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

A 17.2 per cent. increase in the number of building permits issued in October was reported, together with a survey covering 766 cities, which showed that the value of the buildings for which permits were issued increased 30 per cent. in October compared with September, according to the Department of Labor.

Retail sales of new passenger automobiles increased 9 per cent. in October, as compared with the same month in 1933. Compared with sales of October, 1932, the increase was 109 per cent., according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Cash income of American farmers from all sources for October totaled $736,000,000, compared with $620,000,000 in October, 1933, according to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Newspaper-advertising volume has shown consistent increases for every month of 1934, as compared with 1933, maintaining this unbroken record in October. The gain for the month was nearly 5,000,000 lines, according to an analysis by *Advertising Age*.

Contributors to This Issue

Lewis H. Carris is the Managing Director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Since his undergraduate days he has been active in many forms of educational and social work, and has been in this field for nearly forty years. Last year he was awarded an honorary degree by Hobart College.

Clarence E. Cason is a professor of journalism at the University of Alabama. He has done newspaper work in several large cities, and is the author of a book on Southern problems which will appear this week.

Albin E. Johnson is a well-known foreign correspondent who, in the course of his experience, has reported most of the activities of the League of Nations. He has "covered" every League Assembly and most of the Council meetings. He was formerly with the New York *World*.

Carleton Smith is a music commentator who has lectured at the University of Chicago, and who has written extensively for leading periodicals. He counts among his friends a large number of the leading contemporary musicians, both here and in Europe.

Charles Parker Hammond and **Robert Winsmore** are staff writers for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Say...no *wonder* so many folks want CORONAS!"

"GOODNESS ME, here are these clever Corona people making a *silent* portable. It hardly makes a sound! And, *my galloping reindeers*, that famous floating Smith-shift and that grand velvety piano-key action. All for $64.50!...

"And if a family doesn't care about the silent feature, I can give them all the other fixings in the Corona Sterling for $60. That same floating Smith-shift. And all the other de luxe things!

"But a lot of folks are going to want a $60 machine for $45. Many a Corona Four have I delivered for $60 in years gone by. And now it's all moderned up and it's only $45, and it has everything, and by that I mean *everything!*

"But some folks want an 'in-between' machine that kids can bang on, that father can peck-and-hunt on, that sister can do her professional touch stuff on. And that's the Junior, for $33.50.

"And here's that grand old Corona Three that made my reputation as a portable typewriter gift-giver. Some say it's a three bank machine and I say *what of it!* 600,000 people know it and use it and you can't beat that. And look what it has—lightest weight, two-color ribbon, back spacer, capitals, small letters—*and fame!*

"Five Coronas to choose from...! And easy payments. Well, maybe that explains that cloudburst of coupons I got up North"... Coupon? Here!

☆ **CORONA SILENT (Above). Peer of portables made silent! Standard, trouble-free. Interchangeable platen. $64.50**

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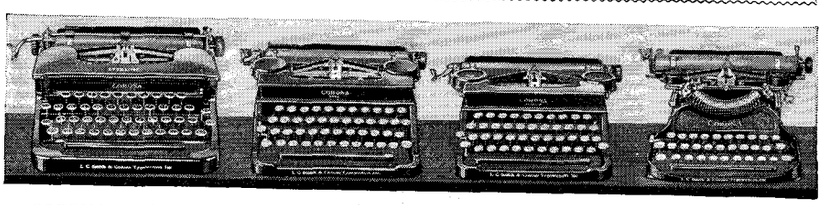

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CORONA THREE. 600,000 sold at $50. Lightest portable. Does full-sized job. $24.50

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FREE 1935 Calendar-Thermometer, beautifully designed in colors and gold. Also samples **TUMS** and **NR.** *Send stamp for postage and packing to* A. H. LEWIS CO., Desk 118TZ, St. Louis, Mo.

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"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

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Prof. Rautenstrauch, Columbia University, says: "This is the first book I have read which tells the story of the shift in the economic scenery in the European countries so clearly and so interestingly. . . . One can see the whole panorama of events on both sides of the Atlantic, out of which must emerge a new form of economic society."

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Peace of World at Stake In Saar January Plebiscite

(Continued from page 4)

2,000,000,000 francs annually. The territory is France's fifth largest export-market. Since the Armistice, Saar products have entered France and her colonies virtually duty free, giving the territory a market of approximately 50,000,000 buyers. Fifty million tons of coal cross the frontier yearly without duty.

Furthermore, for the last fifteen years, the French franc has been the Saar's currency. The Governing Commission has said that before leaving office it will see that all international obligations are discharged in gold. There is not a Saarländer who wishes to see his franc savings—which have an 80 per cent., or even greater, gold coverage—confiscated by the Nazis and replaced with marks, which may any day be virtually valueless.

Hugo Stinnes said:

"If the Saar ever reverts to Germany its products will have to be sent to the scrap-pile."

That is the psychology of competitive Ruhr and Rhineland heavy industries.

If the Saar returns to Germany, the French Customs frontier will shift. The Saar's exports will be listed as German goods, and dealt with accordingly. Lorraine and Alsace will get their coal from Northern France, and Lorraine iron (which the French fear will be exhausted in seventy-five years) will be conserved as a national resource. At least, the Saar foundries will not be able to obtain it in unlimited quantities.

Mine-Ownership Question

As for the question of ownership of the Saar mines, with the territory again German, that will become a ticklish question. The French Government will insist upon the Germans buying them back, as provided for in the treaties. Before his death, Gustav Stresemann, negotiating with Aristide Briand for cancelation of the plebiscite, suggested 300,000,000 gold francs as a fair price. Rest assured the Quai d'Orsay will not ask less now.

Where the Nazis will get $60,000,000 gold—without doing a lot of explaining to foreign creditors—is difficult to say. If Hitler and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht have that much hidden away it would not be wise to bring it forward at this stage of the game. On the other hand, Berlin's hope of confiscating all the French francs found in the Saar, repaying the people with German marks, and, in that way, satisfying France's demand, will not get far if the present flight of capital continues, and the Governing Board makes a first claim on Saar resources to satisfy obligations.

Should the Saar vote overwhelmingly German—and the League Council approve reaffiliation with the Fatherland, which it does not *have* to do unless it sees fit—occupation by the Nazis, and surrender of the international control, will not take place until the transfer of the mines has been completed. That may easily take months, or even years. If she desires,

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France can hold up matters an indefinite period—and, in the meantime, send her troops into the territory to maintain the *status quo* against possible *putsches*.

Probably because it considers defeat at the polls inevitable, the Nazi Opposition has filed innumerable challenges against the voting-list which the Plebiscite Commission has been preparing. When the time-limit for registration and protest expired on October 26, there were 101,000 protests on hand. Twenty-five thousand additional would-be voters also petitioned to have their names put on the lists. There were 530,000 prospective voters listed—yet when the Saar became a "mandated territory," back in 1920, the population was only 620,000. Only persons living in the Saar at that time are eligible to vote. Taking into consideration birth and death averages, experts contend that there can not possibly be more than 400,000 legally qualified voters. Since 1920 the Saar's population has increased to 820,000. Padding of voting-lists has been inevitable.

Charges of intimidation of voters also are many. But courts do not function and police, influenced by the *Deutsche Front*, are lax or indifferent.

Out of 16,000 administrative officials in the Saar Government, all but sixty-six are native Saarländers. With such odds against it, the Governing Board can not be expected to do much. The request of Geoffrey G. Knox, Chairman of the Governing Commission, for an international police force has considerable justification, especially as the voting day draws near.

The Issue in the Saar

While to the casual observer the issue at stake seems simple, namely:

"Is the Saar to maintain the *status quo*, or become German?" the potentialities are much more serious than that.

For Hitler: A defeat, coming on the heels of the Austrian fiasco, his capitulation to the Catholic and Protestant Churches, and his loss of popularity as evidenced in the recent elections, may mean the beginning of his and the Nazis' political decline.

For France: A German victory means the removal of a disarmed zone, and may necessitate expenditure of additional billions of francs on fortifications and national defenses. Loss of an important export-market, and, perhaps, the influx of 100,000 refugees to swell her already large army of unemployed.

For the Saar: Either a continuation of the present favorable régime (the lot of the Saar population is far better than that of Germans and Frenchmen as a whole), with maintenance of personal liberty as great as is enjoyed in any European country, or, submission to the Nazi dictatorship, which the Saarländers detest, and a partnership in the Reich's economic, social, financial, and religious difficulties. More unemployment, industrial stagnation, concentration camps, and political subserviency.

For Europe and the World at Large: Either War or Peace.

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AN EMINENT physician states that of the 60,000 preventable deaths yearly in the U. S., many are due to neglect of the common cold. It is vitally important, therefore, that colds be kept under *control*.

If you catch cold easily—and your colds hang on—don't take needless chances. Follow Vicks Plan for Better *Control* of Colds. Thousands of clinical tests, supervised by practicing physicians, have proved its helpfulness—for *fewer, shorter* and *milder* colds.

When Colds THREATEN ..VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

If a Cold STRIKES ..VICKS VAPORUB

At that first nasal irritation or sneeze, quick!... Vicks Va-tro-nol. Just a few drops up each nostril. Used in time, Va-tro-nol helps you *avoid* many colds. It aids and stimulates the functions provided by Nature—in the nose—to prevent colds, and to throw off colds in their early stages. Easy to use—any time, any place.

At bedtime, massage throat and chest with Vicks VapoRub, the modern method of *treating* colds—externally. Through the skin it acts *direct* like a poultice or plaster, while its medicated vapors are inhaled *direct* to inflamed air-passages. Through the night, this combined action brings soothing relief. Avoids risks of "dosing."

(*Full details of this unique Plan in each Vicks package.*)

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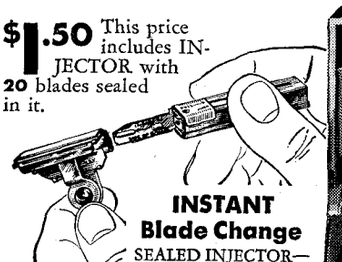
Here is a gift that any man will appreciate. The first minute he tries it, he will instantly feel the difference. ¶ The Schick INJECTOR Razor will give him a new shaving sensation. He will like "wide range shaving". He will like the comfort of it, and the ease with which it glides over the curves of the face. It shaves with the natural swing of the hand. The result is a revelation of smoothness and speed. *Ask your dealer to show it to you!*

$1.50 This price includes INJECTOR with **20** blades sealed in it.



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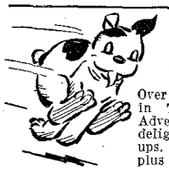

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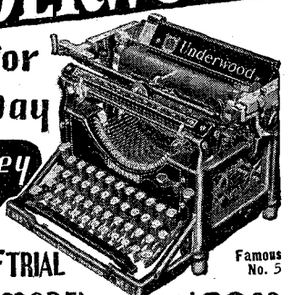

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Topics in Brief

Is this the first or last half of the Gran Chaco double-header?—*Detroit News.*

JAPAN is nervy to demand a Navy as large as that of a Christian Nation like ours.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

ONE sad and depressing fact of life is that there is no hope for streamlined tax bills.—*Ohio State Journal.*

"COLLEGES Studying Wild Life." Studying it?—we thought they originated it.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

AGAIN, a good Navy can be used as a background for the movies and to do stunts in reels.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

ONE way to reduce motor-accidents is to build cars so they can't go any faster than the average driver thinks.—*Life.*

A COMPETITION for the prettiest nose was held in Paris recently. Hundreds turned up.—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

IT rarely if ever happens that a collision occurs because both motorists were after the same pedestrian.—*New Orleans States.*

IT is as hard to get Tom Mooney out of prison as it is to get some obviously identified criminals in.—*Washington Evening Star.*

RADIO is still in its infancy, observes a commentator. And cutting teeth, too, we judge from listening to it.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

THE evils of rum are to be advertised in a $500,000 campaign. The trick is to advertise the evils without advertising the rum.—*San Diego Union.*

PERHAPS one way to put an end to the Gran Chaco War would be for one side or the other to hire the Dean boys to do the pitching.—*Macon Telegraph.*

A BOY SCOUT bugler in the block is bad enough, but think of living below an eight-year-old Italian soldier practising the manual of arms.—*Des Moines Register.*

BEING a poor bridge-player, we can't tell the Democratic majority how to play its hand, but we can repeat the warning that it is vulnerable.—*Dallas Morning News.*

A PURSE-SNATCHER wearing a beard is operating in and around Alameda, California. This wouldn't be Santa Claus getting it back, would it?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

INVENTORS are trying to evolve a workless world fifteen years from now. They might hire the fellow who so nearly succeeded giving us one, 1929-33.—*Dallas Morning News.*

HOME-STUDY BUSINESS TRAINING

Your opportunity can never be bigger than your preparation. Prepare now and reap the rewards in earlier and larger success. *Free 64-Page Books Tell How.* Write *now* for book you want, or mail coupon with your name and address in margin *today.*

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O Traffic Management	O Credit and Collection Correspondence
O Law: Degree of LL.B.	
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O Industrial Mgm't	O Personnel Mgm't
O Banking and Finance	O Expert Bookkeeping
O Telegraphy	O C. P. A. Coaching
O Rail. Station Mgm't	O Business English
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TELL YOUR GUESTS' FORTUNES

Rotochart—printed in four colors—easy to use. Offers fascinating and smart entertainment. Tells about Home, Love, Money, Adventure. Enlivens your parties, intriguing to young and old. An ideal gift or prize. Price $1, postpaid. V. Waring Company, 23 East 26th St., New York.

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This reliable barometer enables you to foretell accurately any change in weather 8 to 24 hours in advance. Mahogany case, enameled dial, bevel glass front. Size 5½ inches.

The Ideal Gift

and at a price that cannot be duplicated. **$2.85**

Guaranteed, postpaid.....
We repair all makes of barometers.

Agents Wanted

OPTICIAN LANDO—Dept. L, 725 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Take Your Hotel Along!

Silver Dome Trailer Coach

On your winter trip, hitch this coach behind your car, and your hotel travels right with you. Has every convenience Pays for itself in hotel bills saved. For business as well as touring. Big 13½ ft. model, now only $495. Write for circular showing complete line.

Wolfe Bodies, Inc., 445 York St., Detroit, Mich.

free DIRECTORY TO 1935 MOTOR CARS

If you are planning to buy a new automobile or truck you will be interested in what the country's leading manufacturers are doing to produce more efficient, more economical and more beautiful motor cars. As a service to Digest readers the next issue of the Advertising Guide ready about Jan. 1st, lists the leading motor car and motor truck manufactures with brief descriptions about the mechanical features. Write for free copy of the

ADVERTISING GUIDE

It also summarizes current advertisements in The Digest and describes worthwhile products for the home, the family and business. The Guide will help you buy with safety and economy.

The Literary Digest
Dept. K, 354 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City

Please send me a free copy of The Advertising Guide.

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On the Current Screen

In **Imitation of Life (AA)**, the screen is extremely careful to avoid its most dramatic theme, obviously because it fears its social implications. The picture, based on a novel by Fannie Hurst, tells of two women, one white and one Negro, who were lifelong companions and successful business partners. It is the story of the white woman, her struggles and her loves, and her relations with her daughter, that supplies the chief material of the plot, and a reasonably conventional, completely safe-and-sane plot it is, too. The real story, the narrative which is merely hinted at, never really contemplated, is that of the beautiful and rebellious daughter of the loyal negro friend. She is light-skinned, sensitive, tempestuous; she grows bitterly indignant when she sees that the white girl with whom she has been reared is getting all the fine things of life while she is subjected to humiliation and unhappiness.

Obviously she is the most interesting person in the cast. Her drama is the most poignant, but the producers not only confine her to a minor and carefully handled subplot, but appear to regard her with a bit of distaste. They appear to be fond of her mother, because she is of the meek type of old-fashioned Negro that, as they say, "knows his place," but the daughter is too bitter and lacking in resignation for them. Thereupon they scold her for breaking her mother's heart by her rebelliousness, even tho to some it may seem that the mother had a way of forcing herself on her daughter which must have upset the nerves of the tragically neurotic girl. Anyway, the fate of this neglected character is considerably more interesting than the story of how her mother's partner made a success of her business, fell in love and eventually found that her daughter was her rival. The film takes so much time to sidestep its real theme that "Imitation of Life" is excessively long, despite some good comedy interludes.

In the small rôle of the negro daughter, the part which should have dominated the picture, Fredi Washington is vital, straightforward, and splendidly in earnest. The nominal leading character is attractively played by Claudette Colbert, and the sentimental negro mother is excellently characterized by Louise Beavers. Warren William is of no vast help as the love-interest, but Rochelle Hudson is a likable ingénue daughter.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War.	*Treasure Island, Our Daily Bread, *Judge Priest, *Man of Aran, *What Every Woman Knows, We Live Again, *Kid Millions, Evelyn Prentice, The Gay Divorcée, The Battle.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

The comedy is pleasantly handled by Ned Sparks and Henry Armetta.

* * * *

Gentlemen Are Born (AA)—Based on the somewhat outmoded idea that college graduates, even in these advanced days, leave school firm in the conviction that they can have any job they desire, this

A scene from "Imitation of Life"

earnest picture talks sadly about the lack of opportunities for ambitious youth. Altho the film apparently endeavors to be honest and penetrating in its ideas on the subject, it succeeds in avoiding its theme in characteristic Hollywood fashion. It is attractively played by Jean Muir, Nick Foran, Ross Alexander, and Franchot Tone.

* * * *

The Battle (AAA)—A grim and effective foreign melodrama about a Japanese naval officer, who sacrifices his wife's honor in the interest of his country, then kills himself. In its morbid, theatrical way, it is powerful and earnest, and is skilfully played by Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. Miss Oberon played *Anne Boleyn* in "The Private Life of Henry VIII."

* * * *

Menace (AA)—A satisfactory mystery melodrama of the reliable, if conventional, school, ably played by Gertrude Michael and Paul Cavanaugh, who used to be screen menaces themselves, but now apparently have been permitted to reform.

* * * *

Marie Galante—A heavy and unconvincing melodrama about international spies, bent on either destroying or saving the Panama Canal. The heroine is an innocent girl suspected of being a spy, or a lady of light virtue, but who really is merely a kidnaping victim. Spencer Tracy is good as the American agent, and a newcomer, Ketti Gallian, makes an unsensational début in a confused film.

ARGUS.

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INDOORS!

Dozens of Pictures . . . with this lamp—Now 25c list

this marks the genuine

If you can take pictures outdoors, you can take them indoors. *It is easy* . . . thanks to supersensitive film and G-E MAZDA Photoflood lamps.

And it is surprisingly inexpensive, because these lamps are good for two hours of picture-taking . . . good for dozens of indoor pictures.

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Go to your druggist or camera dealer for film and lamps. General Electric Company, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

* BOX CAMERAS and inexpensive folding cameras require time exposures of one or two seconds, or G-E MAZDA Photo*flash* lamps.

FOR BABIES, PETS and action pictures, use G-E MAZDA Photo*flash* lamps. They operate, without noise or muss, in light socket or from flashlight batteries. Easy to use. Enable even box cameras to get lively night shots. Each lamp gets one good picture. 15 cents list

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FREE FOLDER. "How to Snap Pictures at Night." General Electric Company, Dept. 166, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio. LD 12-8 34

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Masters of All the Arts of the Gridiron

As the Professional Game and Its "Gate" Continue to Grow, Sports Writers and Fans Stick to Superlatives in Describing the Playing of the "Ph. D's. of College Football"

THREE Sundays ago, the New York Giants played the Chicago Bears in the Polo Grounds in New York City. That game clearly demonstrated that professional football is prospering, no longer an "infant industry." Some 50,000 football fans watched that professional football game. On the Saturday before, Fordham played Purdue, on the same field, before 40,000 spectators. Over the whole country that week-end, the Chicago-Bears professional game outdrew all save two college games—Ohio State *vs.* Michigan, Yale *vs.* Princeton.

The "gate" is a very sensitive gage in measuring the success of promotional experiments on the playing fields of America. Owner Tim Mara, of the New York Giants, got a deal of satisfaction out of counting the crowd in the Polo Grounds that Sunday. It was the largest crowd to attend a pro game since the fresh, flaming name and head of "Red" Grange packed the populace into the Polo Grounds back in 1925.

The Chicago Bears were trailing, 9-0, in the fourth period of a game so fast and furious that Grange stayed on the bench, left the dynamiting to younger joints and harder heads. It was a game that was fought on the ground, not in the air. Giants' backs—Ken Strong, Harry Newman, and "Wee Willy" Smith—pounded and squirmed through the 220-pound Chicago line. Other great names filled the air . . . Hewitt, Lyman, Brumbaugh, Feathers, Ronzani, Nagurski, Molenda—names that had balanced sports budgets for a dozen different colleges a few years ago.

And in that last quarter, Bronko Nagurski, head down, dragging players, plowed twenty-one yards to the Giants' 12-yard line. Beattie Feathers scooted around end, scored in a corner. Manders, dependable Manders—hadn't missed one all year—came in to kick the point after touch-down. He made it! Score: 9-7.

Again Nagurski, 230-pound Nagurski, began hammering away at the battered Giants, blasting deeper into their turf. College coaches, scouts, football players from all over the country watched that drive. The victorious Yale team, a team that had beaten Princeton on sheer "spirit" the day before, looked on as football's "hired hands" bled and sweated for inches of torn turf. Despite an off-side penalty against the Bears, Nagurski carried the ball and half the Giants' team to the 17-yard line in six straight plays.

Manders came in again, sure-footed Manders who had scored twenty-nine points with his toe last year. The crowd was babbling, limp from the dramatic suspense packed into that curtain scene. Half a million toes curled in 100,000 shoes, half a million finger-nails dug into 100,000 moist palms as Brumbaugh kneeled to take the ball from center—placed it. Manders kicked, easily, confidently. The ball went over, neatly between the uprights. Three points; 10-9 was the score. The Bears had won in the last fifty seconds of play!

The Spirit of the Professionals

After that defeat, the Giants, salaried players, professionals all, went back into the locker rooms and mixed bitter, baby's tears with the water from their showers. Talk about spirit—those "hired hands" hated losing to the Bears, just as deeply and tearfully as an undefeated Princeton team had hated to lose to Yale twenty-four hours earlier down in Palmer Stadium.

And the crowd—most of them followers of the college game, and doubting Thomases about the pros—left the game with a community case of delirium tremens, converted into regular town-criers in behalf of professional football. That's how a game grows in America: Slowly, painfully; then all in a grand rush.

The professional game has a corner on most of the dramatic talent. It is a safe prediction that professional football will one day outdraw the college game consistently. Tim Mara points out that the Giants have a better average "gate" now than almost any college team. Without being an alarmist, here is food for thought: As professional baseball grew to be a real industry, college baseball died out.

The college game has met the demands for a better show, and thereby defended itself against the rising competition from the master showmen. Laterals, lateral-forward-laterals, and other tricks devised by the college coaches have produced a more spectacular college game. Made to please the crowds, the change should not be criticized. It has given the game back to the players in a large measure. Further—tho it is a bit early and "walking under a ladder, laughing at black cats, etc.," to make such a statement—the more open college game has definitely cut down the number of serious injuries that sprawled in the wake of the old "power-plays." Rugby, played without padding or protection, and very free from injuries, is a case in point.

The professional rule, permitting a pass to be thrown from any point behind the line of scrimmage, deserves much credit for forcing the college game to open up. However, as Steve Owen, coach of the New York Giants, points out: "In the big professional games, the flashy stuff, like the laterals, are conspicuous by their absence."

That is quite true. Power is the word to use in describing professional football.

It's all a part of an excellent show, in which this year's playoff for the National League title will see the professional game moved up among the head-liners, sharing the starring rôle with the "undergraduate" game—as these salaried masters of all the arts of the gridiron deserve.

© Wide World

Professional power: Ken Strong, No. 50, pounds over the Bears' goal to score for the Giants

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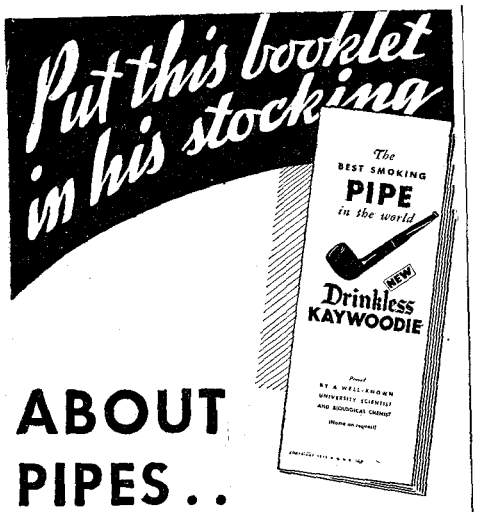


ABOUT PIPES . .

. . . *Facts Never Published Before, by a Biological Chemist, will Interest Every Smoker.*

THERE'S one ideal gift for a man—a new Drinkless-Kaywoodie pipe. He *can't* have too many of them.

Get him a Kaywoodie, and get too this interesting booklet to put in his stocking Christmas Eve. Send to us for it now . . . Results of over 410 tests with all the well-known pipes. Proves Kaywoodie best, and why.

A gold-mine of real information. Send 10c for mailing—the booklet is free. You get also Handbook in colors showing over 100 styles. Something novel, different, that he'll value, *for himself*. Get his Kaywoodie at any dealer's. Get Booklet and Handbook from us. Do it now.

NEW

Drinkless KAYWOODIE

PROVED: THE BEST SMOKING PIPE IN THE WORLD

Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy, Inc. Estab. 1851
Dept. D4, *Empire State Building, New York City.*

Week-End Winners

Thanksgiving Day brought traditional rivals together, decided Stanford's rival for the Rose Bowl game, and started ringing the curtain down on the 1934 football season. In the East, Colgate, Rose Bowl candidate, was held to a 20-13 score by Brown, a team that had been beaten five times this season. Another Eastern Rose Bowl candidate, "Pop" Warner's Temple team, was held to a scoreless tie by Bucknell. Pittsburgh crushed Carnegie, 20-0; and Pennsylvania added salt to "Gloomy Gil" Dobie's tears by beating Cornell, 23-13.

Down South, Alabama ambled on to win the call for the Rose Bowl, by winding up the season with a 34-0 victory over Vanderbilt. Tennessee beat Kentucky, 19-0. Texas won over the Texas Aggies, 13-0, in their "Big Game." Kansas just about ended Frank Carideo's career as a coach by beating Missouri, 20-0. Dana Bible's Nebraska Cornhuskers lost the Big Six Title and their last game of the season to Kansas State, 19-7. Further West, Utah beat the Utah Aggies, 14-7; and St. Mary's won over Oregon, 13-7.

Champions and play-off rivals for the Eastern and Western Divisions of the National Professional Football League were decided on Thanksgiving Thursday. Danowski, former Fordham ace, turned in a brilliant passing-attack for the New York Giants, in defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers, 27-0. Danowski completed five out of five passes, two for touch-downs. The Chicago Bears won their twelfth consecutive victory, over the Detroit Lions, 19-16. In that game, Manders kicked two field-goals. The Giants and the Bears meet in the play-off this Sunday. Watch the precision of Danowski and Manders when the power of Strong and Nagurski bogs down in the lines.

Over the week-end, the Army-Navy game held the national spotlight. Tradition brought some 79,000 fans to Philadelphia's Franklin Field to sit in the rain and watch dull football played in a morass of mud. Slade Cutter won the game for the Navy with a field-goal from the 20-yard line.

In the South, Georgia beat Georgia Tech, 7-0. Duke routed North Carolina, 32-0. Southern Methodist defeated Texas Christian, 19-0, and Rice won the Southwestern title by defeating Baylor, 32-0. Senator Long's appropriated alma mater, Louisiana State, was squeezed out by Tulane. It was a brilliant battle between Monk Simons of Tulane and Abe Mickal of Louisiana.

In the Far West, Washington completed the downfall of the Trojans, defeating Southern California, 14-7.

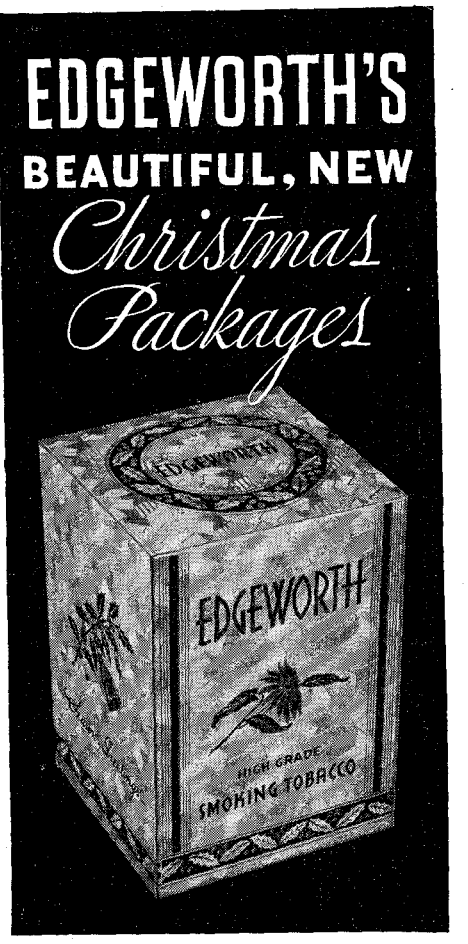
Sports Calendar

Football

December 15

Hawaii *vs.* Denver at Honolulu.

Louisiana State *vs.* Oregon at Baton Rouge.



TO HELP YOU make a hit with PIPE SMOKERS

This year's Christmas gift packages of Edgeworth sparkle with beauty. Rich silver color with red and green decorations. The pound humidor tin, and the pounds and half-pounds in vacuum packed tins—all are provided this season in these beautiful Christmas cartons.

Look down your Christmas list. Do you find there a pipe smoker or two? Then let us give you a hint about these fellows who smoke pipes. Their devotion to their pipes is a far deeper affection than is given any other form of smoking. Naturally, any gift which increases this beloved pleasure wins a warm spot in their hearts.

The famous Edgeworth blend gives the pipe smoker a combination of delightful mildness and rich tobacco flavor not often found. When you give a gift of Edgeworth to a pipe smoker, you are giving him a tobacco he cannot fail to appreciate. Many tobaccos are mild. But to find full flavor and genuine mildness in the same package—that's something you may be certain to get if you buy Edgeworth.

If your tobacco dealer cannot supply you with the Christmas packages, send us your list of pipe smoking friends and your greeting cards and we will gladly take care of the shipping without extra charge. Larus & Bro. Co., Richmond, Va.

TO EMPLOYERS

How many pipe smokers on your salary list? How many of your close associates in your office smoke pipes? They are sure to enjoy Edgeworth—and these pound packages in their bright and cheerful Christmas cartons are already marked "Season's Greetings." Ask your tobacco dealer about the new 1934 Edgeworth Christmas packages. If he cannot supply you, the Edgeworth folks will be glad to take care of your order for you. Write them at the address above.

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MEN or WOMEN?

Which Reader Group Gave

Armstrong's Linoleum Floors

The Best Results?

★ *Advertisers Know The Digest's Standing Among Business Men; Now See Its Surprising Influence Among Housewives* ★

Many magazines reach housewives; others boast of executive readership. Few claim both.

Through The Literary Digest, however, The Armstrong Cork Company has long reasoned that it reached both buying groups. 86% of The Digest's circulation goes directly to the home, where women have the opportunity to read it; and 53.9% of The Digest's male readers are executives, proprietors, or professional men.

To reach both groups, Armstrong employs color advertisements. One type addressed to executives and the other addressed to housewives. One sells Armstrong Linoleum Floors for business establishments, the other sells Armstrong Linoleum Floors for every room in the "house."

Consumer inquiries have vindicated Armstrong's judgment. In low cost per inquiry, The Digest has always made a creditable showing among all the magazines on the "home" list, and has maintained a regular lead in the "business" group.

But of how much value are these inquiries? Do they indicate buying interest and if so, to what degree?

To find out, an impartial agency sent questionnaires to 500 of the women who inquired and to 250 of the men who inquired. Did they see an Armstrong dealer? Did they buy an Armstrong's Linoleum Floor? How much did they pay for it? Did they persuade any friends or associates to buy?

The facts drawn from these surveys give further amazing evidence of The Digest's ability to produce tangible dollars-and-cents results:

FROM HOUSEWIVES ★

1 58% of the women who sent inquiries subsequently talked to the dealer whose name was furnished.

2 35% of the women who sent inquiries subsequently bought Armstrong's Linoleum Floors.

3 The women who bought Armstrong's Floors paid an average of $55.45 apiece for them.

4 For every woman who sent an inquiry there were 4½ additional women who heard the Armstrong story by word-of-mouth, and 1 out of every 27 *also bought* Armstrong's Floors as a direct result.

5 To sum up, Armstrong can reasonably account for 61 actual sales of $55.45 each for every 100 Literary Digest inquiries of this character received.

FROM EXECUTIVES ★

1 58% of the Business Men who sent inquiries subsequently talked to the dealer whose name was furnished.

2 33% of the executives who sent inquiries subsequently bought Armstrong's Linoleum Floors.

3 Those who bought Armstrong's Floors paid an average of $135.23 for them.

4 For every executive who sent an inquiry, there were approximately 3 friends or associates who heard the Armstrong story by word-of-mouth, and 1 out of every 6 *also bought* Armstrong's Linoleum Floors as a direct result.

5 To sum up, Armstrong can reasonably account for 84 actual sales of $135.23 each for every 100 Literary Digest inquiries of this character received.

From these verified records it is apparent that Armstrong received as good a quota of orders from women as from men in The Digest audience, and that The Digest will produce sales whether your product sells to men or women, executives or housewives.

These Armstrong records, and the verified results shown by Gem Razors, Davis Mackerel, Transatlantic Travel, Mongol Pencils, Ful-vue Frames, Wright Arch Preserver Shoes, Lane Bryant Clothes for Women, and many others, are available and should be studied by advertisers. Advertise in The Literary Digest now and in 1935 and make sales at lowest cost.

ADVERTISING MONEY GOES A LONG, LONG WAY—IN

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Retrievers for Work on Land and in Water

Chesapeakes, Only Native American Sporting Dog, and Labradors, Demonstrate Their Merits in Retrieving Mallards and Pheasants in Trials on Long Island

By Charles Parker Hammond

THE Chesapeake Bay Retriever, the only sporting dog native to this country, is being used more and more on ducks along the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and on Long Island, where the breed is considered the finest to be had for water-work. The breed was largely developed in this country by Earl Henry, of Minnesota, but recent trials for Chesapeakes have been pushed by a group of men headed by the youthful Tony Bliss of Long Island.

A man who hunts is "finicky" about his dog. A sportsman who shoots mallards when the water is 7° Fahrenheit can not have a shivering dog at his side. He wants a sturdy, courageous, intelligent retriever with a hard and water-shedding coat. The Chesapeake meets those requirements.

Then, too, there is the question of retrieving. The demand is growing for a fast-going retriever which will get a runner on land, or a cripple in the water, with speed, style, and intelligence. Working on land, the Labrador is considered the better retriever.

The respective merits of both breeds were demonstrated in the recent trials.

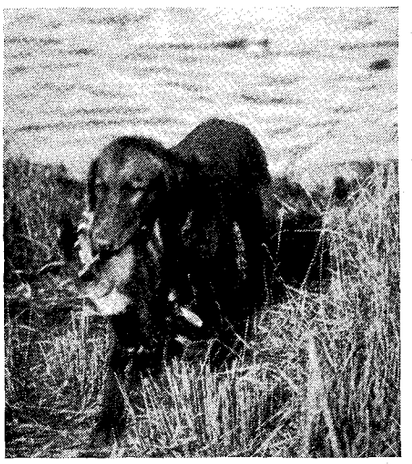
Retriever-Trials on Long Island

Relatively speaking, the trials for Labradors and Chesapeakes are very much in their infancy in this country, altho trials for the former—the most popular gun-dog in England—have been held for many years in England and Scotland.

This year, at the third annual retriever-trials of the American Chesapeake Club, held at East Islip, Long Island, there were three stakes: Puppy, novice, and open all-age. The method followed in such trials is as follows: Two men are stationed in a boat, one releasing the duck, and the other, the gun, bringing it down. The dog and his handler sit in a blind in front of the judges. At a word from the judges, the handler sends his dog out to retrieve the bird. A dozen or so wooden decoys (and several live ones in the open all-age stake) are tethered near the shore. The dog must mark the fallen bird, swim out to it, ignore the decoys, pursue it if it is a cripple, and retrieve it to its handler.

Last year a ten-year-old dog, King of Montauk, swam after a cripple for twenty-five minutes before he was called in. A well-trained Chesapeake will return with the bird to the blind, walk slowly and with dignity, turn around toward his handler, and sit down before delivering tenderly to hand. Courage, stamina, steadiness, perseverance, and marking of the bird are characteristics of this superb breed, which can not be beaten as a water-retriever.

One of the most thrilling spectacles that these water-trials afford to the gallery is the taking of directions by the Chesapeake from his handler who is on the shore. A trained dog well out in the water will respond to his handler's whistle, turn his head, watch the direction signaled, and follow it to the duck.



Chesapeake Bay dog retrieving mallards in trials of the American Chesapeake Club

On the land, the retrievers in these trials are tried on pheasants, which are liberated from a trap on a marked course, then shot down by a gun. Control, steadiness, marking, speed, style, nose, retrieving, and tender mouth, in addition to quartering, are the major points in the land-test.

Water-tests were secondary to the land-tests in the fourth annual trials held last month at East Islip by the Labrador Retriever Club. In the land-tests, at least this year, the handler followed with his dog behind the gun who shot the liberated pheasant. Unlike the spaniels, the Labradors were not required to hunt or flush game, but merely to retrieve it. The bird was released, the gun and the handler both shot (the handler used blanks) and the dog was supposed to remain steady to shot and wing. He then was ordered to retrieve.

The best dogs were then called for the pheasant-drive. All the dogs in one stake (except the puppies, this year) were called to an open space. Five or more guns took their place behind a wire fence, in front of a patch of trees. On the other side of the trees fifteen or more pheasants were released, one at a time, and shot down.

The dogs are required to remain perfectly steady until the shooting is over in such trials. During the shooting, they are supposed to mark the fallen birds. Then each dog is sent in, one at a time, to retrieve a bird, or two, if required.

The pheasant-drive was followed in the Labrador trials by the water-tests. Any Labrador which refused to retrieve game from the water would have been immediately disqualified.

In the Labrador trials, an American-bred bitch, Decoy, owned by William A. Harriman, of Arden, New York, won both the open all-age and puppy stakes. The dogs placed second and third in the puppy-stake are litter-brothers of Decoy, which is significant in that most of the good Labradors are being imported from abroad.

In the Shadows of the Nation's Best

The college football season is dwindling to a close. Minnesota tops the country's gridirons—Bernie Bierman coached and coaxed them there. It was the sheer power that Bierman packed into the Gophers that gave them their first unquestioned Big Ten title in a couple of decades. The Gophers gained more than a mile and three-quarters, averaging 6.17 yards per play for eleven ball-carriers, during the season. They piled up a total of 270 points against 33 for their opponents. Captain "Pug" Lund, All-America half, is typical of the driving power of the Gophers: He gained a total of 667 yards in an even hundred plays.

Citing these statistics makes one regret that conference rules prevent Minnesota from playing Stanford in the Rose Bowl. One would like to test a team like the Gophers, just to satisfy that old controversy: A good big man *vs.* a good little man.

By way of whetting curiosity and controversy, Ralph Cannon wrote in the Chicago *Daily News:*

"The idea of the old adage that 'Smith and Wesson made us all equal', also applies to the forward pass in football. The overhead play simply gives the smaller team a chance against a larger outfit. Undoubtedly, the outstanding team in the country is Minnesota, with a squadron of behemoths who have run rough-shod over everything in sight. The kind of team that might bother them would be a clever passing team, that was still big enough to stand up on the defense against the hard blocking of the Gophers. It is not safe to say that such a team could not handle Minnesota, since lighter, passing teams this year have handled heavier, running-attack teams with consistent success."

And Cannon has discovered such a team right in the Gophers' front yard: "One of the most formidable teams in the country is Ohio State, which is failing to get the credit due it, only because of that one-point slip against Illinois. The Buckeyes are carrying the basket-ball, or rugby tendencies, further than almost any other team. Francis Schmidt, Ohio's coach, was once a basket-ball coach."

Certainly the Buckeyes' last game, against Iowa, bears out that threat to a powerful team. Ohio scored six touch-downs in that game, with passes, completing nine out of seventeen attempted, for a total gain of 230 yards.

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Proposals to Curb Power Holding Companies

Nervousness Over Public-Utility Securities Is Sustained by Threatened Federal Regulation; Government Financing—Now and Hereafter; Wall Street May Have a Novel Bank

By Robert Winsmore

THE uneasiness that President Roosevelt's Tupelo speech aroused among owners of public-utility company securities has not abated. On the contrary, it seems to have been intensified by the undue stress which, in the excitement of the moment, so many commentators and corporation executives have placed upon exaggerated inferences drawn from the President's remarks. Also effective in that way has been the increasing indication that Federal regulation of holding companies in the power industry may result from the coming session of Congress, probably with Administration backing.

The Federal Trade Commission is expected to recommend that such companies be licensed if they continue interstate operations. At the same time, it is believed, the President's National Power Commission will advise legislation which, as enforced by license control, would sharply curb the companies, and perhaps force drastic changes in their structures. For example, only one holding-company ownership of operating units would be permitted, and no ownership of that holding company by another. A limit would be placed upon the power that one holding company could control. Ownership of both electric and natural-gas properties by a holding company would be prohibited.

Holding Companies "on the Spot"

This is not yet an official program, but its presentation to Congress seems, at this writing, to be more than a possibility. Its direct application to such great and widely owned companies as United Corporation, Electric Bond & Share, and Associated Gas is apparent, and, also, its potential influence upon investment sentiment with respect to public-utility organizations as a class. This last is important, for there are, by estimate, 10,000,000 holders of $14,000,000,000 public-utility securities, and countless insurance companies, banks, trusts, hospitals, and educational institutions are vitally concerned.

But while uneasiness over such investments is not unnatural, hysteria is obviously dangerous. As Roger Babson recently wrote: "In Tennessee or elsewhere a new broom sweeps clean. . . . The utilities are not yet confiscated."

✦ ✦ ✦

Late in September, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau dissipated fears of impending further currency inflation by announcing the intention to undertake comparatively long-term government financing in December. The announcement clearly implied that no new experimenting would be done by the Administration to disturb investment sentiment in the interim.

Last week there was similar implication in the Secretary's disclosure that the December financing would be limited to the refunding of then maturing obligations, leaving the larger necessities of March and April to be cared for at a later date. Obviously the Administration has neither the intention to disturb the *status quo*, nor fear that inflationists will prevail in Congress, during the next few months. Presumably Washington is counting upon security-market improvement within the period.

Treasury Plans and Needs

Approximately $1,000,000,000 of 2¼ per cent. certificates of indebtedness will mature on December 15. Their refunding, plus the raising of a relatively small amount of cash for current Treasury needs, will constitute the only major government-financing operation at this time. Much more will have to be done, however, during the early months of 1935. In March, $528,000,000 Treasury 2½ per cent. notes will become due. There are $341,000,000 HOLC 4 per cent. bonds outstanding which the Government wants to replace with others bearing a lower rate. Nearly $1,870,000,000 Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. bonds have been called for redemption on April 15.

Thus, the $1,000,000,000 operation of December will leave $2,740,000,000 of refunding to be done before the middle of April. In addition, the Government will have to provide for continuing expenditures in excess of income. This the Treasury has been doing of late by weekly sales of short bills in greater amount than necessary to cover weekly maturities, but there is always the possibility that it will change its policy, and dip into the hitherto preserved fat profit gained from dollar devaluation and silver seigniorage. That profit exceeds $850,000,000, quite apart from what was segregated for stabilization uses.

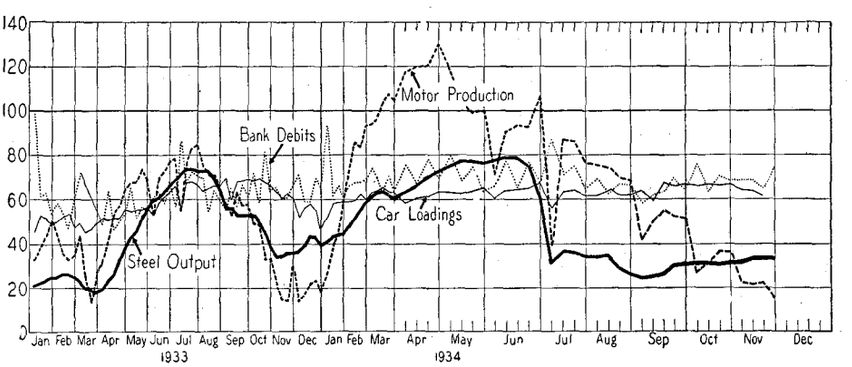
✦ ✦ ✦

Altho abundantly supplied with banks already, Wall Street is seriously considering the establishment of a new one such as it has never had before. Like all banks it will have depositors, and they will draw checks against their balances. But neither deposits nor balances will be of money. They will be of stocks and bonds.

If the Stock Exchange decides to establish it, the new bank will probably be called the Security Deposit Trust Company, and will represent the adoption, in part, of the system which has long been in successful operation in Berlin. There, the *Bank des Berliner Kassen-Vereins* receives and keeps in its vaults not gold, silver, or paper currency, but millions of securities belonging to individual depositors, and so recorded on its books.

As Done in Berlin

When a depositor sells some of his holdings he does not withdraw the certificates and deliver them to the buyer. He merely hands the latter his check specifying the bonds or shares, just as an ordinary bank check would specify an amount of money. By presenting this to the bank, the buyer may receive the shares if he wants them, or, as he usually does, may have them credited to his own account. If they are used as collateral for a loan at any time, a special form of check causes the bank to segregate



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending November 24

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them for the lender's benefit, and hold them so until the loan has been liquidated.

Germany's daily dealings in bonds and shares are thus accomplished without the innumerable hand-to-hand deliveries and exchanges which make the American stock market's present method at once clumsy, costly, and dangerous. For years New York has recognized the advantages of the Berlin system, but there always have been many objections and obstacles to its introduction in Wall Street. The objections are fewer now, but it is not yet certain that the obstacles can be surmounted.

One outstanding difficulty lies in the American form of share certificate which, when ownership changes, has to be canceled and reissued in a new name if dividends are to be readily collected, and voting-rights obtained. To accomplish its purpose, the New York depository will have to become the shareholder of record of all deposited stock, and, therefore, will have to receive and redistribute dividends, as well as execute proxies, for its depositors. The Berlin institution has no such obligation, for in Germany practically all securities carry no name, and have dividend or interest coupons attached.

Colorado's Mining Boom

Production of gold in the Cripple Creek district will reach $6,000,000 during 1934, experts predicted as they watched Colorado's mining revival continue.

There are approximately 125 mines operating in the district, and ore-shipments are averaging between 1,500 and 2,000 tons daily.

To handle this large tonnage, the Midland Terminal Railway has spent $25,000 improving its road-bed and in the purchase of new equipment. The Golden Cycle mill placed in operation a new unit that will handle an additional 250 tons of ore daily.

Prospectors, experienced mine-operators, and tenderfeet have flocked into the district by the score. Every available house in Cripple Creek and Victor is occupied.

Eastern capital has displayed a sustained interest in the field. G. Hall Roosevelt, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and noted consulting-engineer, was the latest mine-operator of prominence to visit the area.

Mr. Roosevelt went there to examine the holdings of the Detroit-Cripple Creek Gold Mining Company, of which he is one of the largest stockholders. The company is reported to be ready to spend $100,000 on its property in development work.

48,503,179 Coins Minted

The Philadelphia Mint turned out 48,503,179 coins during October, the heaviest monthly output in many years, due largely to the great demand for one-cent pieces.

During the last few days of October the Mint set a new record for one day's coinage, turning out 3,195,000 pieces, compared with the previous day's high of 2,570,000 set in 1919.

Courtesy of *Electricity on the Farm*

FARMERS want electricity. Someone has counted 140 ways in which electric power relieves the drudgery of farm work. Yet, only 25,000 farms have been electrified since 1931. More than three times that number were electrified in single previous years. Eighty-eight per cent of all farms are still without electric service from central plants.

Utilities realize that farm electrification is one of their best fields for service. But their efforts in this direction have been hampered by their inability to raise money for rural line extensions. Increasing taxes, government competition, and forced rate reductions so injure the credit of utilities that investors hesitate to put money into this industry.

Farm electrification is of especial importance to areas served by the Associated System. Of 4,000 communities served, only 86 have more than 10,000 population.

• • •

Have you read the discussion of utility security holders' problems in the October Associated Magazine? Copies may still be obtained at 10c each from Associated Magazine, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Brevity is one of the first thoughts contributors to this department should keep in mind.

Hundreds of letters bearing on the same subject are frequently received. It is physically impossible to publish more than three or four which bring out special points.

Critical comments are as welcome as friendly expressions of approval.

"In the Grip of the Lawyers"

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—Our country is in the grip of the lawyers. The lawyers rule, and the people have only to approve or not, the rule is just the same. When the people of the United States realize that the courts (lawyers) rule, there might possibly be a change. That master, fearless political leader, Theodore Roosevelt, realized it, but he ran up against a stone wall, when he advocated the "recall of judicial decisions." That was the beginning of the downfall of that fearless man. He realized that as long as the legal system had the people enslaved with its one-man decisions there could be no democracy, only a mockery. Had he been able to put his advocating of judicial recall of decisions into effect, our country would be a democracy indeed. Our own State, California, is absolutely in the grip of the lawyers. A man dare not open his mouth in any kind of criticism, but he is immediately sent to San Quentin and his life ruined as a criminal Syndicalist.

I presume the other States are as bad. Can a man be better than the system he serves? To see lawyers all over our country, defending and freeing cruel and wicked known criminals, for the great fees, for money, nothing else, and the bar associations, the unions of the lawyers, doing nothing about it, almost makes some of us believe that the old phrase, "a lawyer is a human leech" to be true.

El Dorado, California. J. A. SCRANTON.

Reviving a Riddle

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Apropos of the riddle "if a third of six were three what would a fourth of twenty be," revived by George W. Lyon in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 3 and the letter of C. V. Newsom in the issue of November 24, I am reminded of a childhood catch of some half century or more ago, as follows:

"Calling a cat's tail one leg, how many legs would a cat have?"

"Five, of course."

"No, only four; calling a cat's tail a leg would not make it one."

New York City. HENRY M. HAVILAND.

Brains

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The financial interests and industry hire brains for the most intimate details of their business—high-priced legal staffs—carefully trained and educated men to solve their technical problems—seeking the best that the colleges produce. Yet when brains are sought to solve the problems of government, the term "brain trust" is used as if it were a reason for criticism, instead of commanding the highest praise.

But the reason for this apparent contradiction is not hard to find.

A brainy approach to the economic problems confronting the nation might indicate a curtailment, or even withdrawal, of a great many of the privileges usurped by the controlling financial interests—a redistribution of the earnings of industry so that a greater number, instead of the few, would benefit—so that plenty would be the lot of the masses instead of want. Of course, this might make it harder for certain extremely fortunate individuals to accumulate vast fortunes, but I, for one, can not find any tears to shed for the lot of our multimillionaires. Too often have brains been bought and used solely to fortify the already strong position of the money masters. Why should they not be used to improve the lot of the average man?

Philadelphia. A. GODFREY.

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A Sock on the Jaw

—Herblock for NEA Service, Inc.

Snaps Instead of Buttonholes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your November 3 issue Wallace Masters, Jr., and John E. Kilgore, Jr., suggested that round buttonholes be used instead of diagonal ones as a deadlock would be sure to result from the controversy over which direction the top of the hole should point, left or right. May I, as a woman and a seamstress (when I have to be) suggest, since buttonholes of any kind are such nerve-racking things to make, that buttonholes of all descriptions be abandoned, and that only snaps be used in the future?

Terrell, Texas. ELIZABETH CURTIS.

Two Financial Systems

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Is there any body or group of people advocating two separate financial systems for the United States? The Government coins silver into "dollars." It (the silver) is then on the gold standard just as paper "dollars" are. Why can't we have silver coined into ducats or pesos or shekels or anything not dollars, and paid out into circulation by the producers? We would have a large quantity of cheap money. When gold went up silver would probably go down as other commodities do, and be hard to corner or manipulate. Has the question ever been broached or studied? H. E. BUTCHER.

Gulfport, Mississippi.

U. S. Funds for Medical Research

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Why not government-financed medical research? There is certainly a crying need for adequate funds to continue on a large scale this great work whose discoveries benefit all mankind.

Our Administration could well afford to finance such a project in view of the fact that it would continue to pay dividends in the health and well-being of man not only in our day but in the future. J. M. W.

Westfield, New Jersey.

"Fonetic Speling"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—(fonetic spelling savz: tim, papr n mune! rulz:

1—evure vowl max a silabl.

2—tri dhem long or short, wichevur max sents!)

in dhe nov 3 ishu, undur dhe department "From Our Readers to Our Readers," i red dhe quasi-humorus articl, entitld "Az a Kloudburst." asid from the fact dhat it iz not fonetic speling. i got a fune thril owt ov it in pasing, ma i col utenshun too a magazen, entitld *Anglic*, sponsured bi dhe University of Upsala, Sweden? dhis *Anglic* iz a transliturashun ov inglish intoo fonetic speling, too help forenurs lurn owr orful vizual speling n pronunsiashun!

dhe wurld ov tooda ot too hav a wurld-langwaj. spanish—bi its olmost purfect fonetic speling—haz dhe best slant, at present, for a wurld-tocing lingo sints dhe United States, lic Great Britain, haz gon of dhe gold standard, purhaps in tim owr hi-brows wil go of dhe visual speling standard!? inglish woz on dhe fonetic basis until onle abowt 300 yerz ago. Chaucer surtanle spelt bi hiz ers, not bi hiz iz!

wi not bring dhe inglish dicshunare up too dat?

olmost ol foren langwajez, both anshent n modurn, hav dhe fonetic basis, e. g. Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Russian, etc. undur a fonetic basis, inglish wood emurj az a clos-second too spanish az a method ov wurld-comunicashuns, wurld-lecchurs, 25,000-mil songs, comun undurstandings, comun nolej n "brotherly love!"

Chicago. CADMUS.

"Three Causes of the Depression"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It seems to me that the Federal and State Governments have all the machinery necessary to make a tremendous advance in reconstruction if the administrations are disposed to do so. Three major causes are apparent to all thinking people, the chain bank the chain store, and subsidized motor transportation on our public highways, resulting in unfair competition with legally franchised railroads.

Chain banks have consolidated resources of hundreds of smaller banks into great financial institutions, dried up towns, reduced bank heads to figure-heads, thrown out of jobs, thousands of well paid "white collar" men.

Chain stores, made possible by floating of capital stock, have created a (dictating) buying power that has left most producers helpless; have competed out of business thousands of independent individual storekeepers, whose profits had been used for the benefit of their own community.

The subsidized motor business has been advertised as being the direct cause of the financial condition of the railroads; reduction of wages and operating expenses. Increased tariff rates have been experimented with, but even now, more revenue is being asked for, and if granted will become a further burden on the general public. Untold millions of reserves and surpluses have been wiped out, thousands of men thrown out of employment.

These three causes are in direct conflict with the purposes of the Constitution.

Oakland, California. R. B. SWAYNE.

A Living Wage for Soldiers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What of our American soldier? Is he not entitled to any part in the New Deal? Many of them have families to support, and, with increasing prices, it is impossible to provide bare necessities. The "common" soldier receives less per month than the poorest paid mill-hand. As long as we maintain an army, our soldiers are entitled to a living wage. T. L. JOHNSON.

Thelma, North Carolina.

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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Government's Effective War on the Gangster Menace

(Continued from page 7)

no longer supported by an unpopular law like prohibition. A grateful public applauds and approves their work.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the nation's capital enjoys the doubtful distinction of leading eight sister-cities of approximately the same size in crime. Washington takes first place in robbery, grand larceny, and petty larceny and is second in murder, burglary, and automobile thefts.

To combat this "shocking condition," citizens' associations already have appointed vigilance committees in an effort to wipe out crime.

A peculiar tragedy occurred in Pennsylvania when the bodies of three little girls and those of a man, their unemployed father, and his niece were discovered. The little girls were found on November 24 on a mountainside near Carlisle and the other two were discovered shot to death in a tiny railroad-station the same day near Altoona, Pennsylvania. Police at first did not connect the separate discoveries, but subsequently decided that all five had come on from California. The man, apparently at the end of his resources, decided to kill his three daughters, his niece and himself as the only solution to his problems.

Sluggish Pace of Parleys

(Continued from page 12)

Powers, plus the pledge of those Powers in the Washington Treaty to keep the size of their fleets at a ratio of only 5 to 3 for Japan's, and to refrain from creating new naval bases near Japan. American naval men were said to feel that Japan should be able to defend herself with a navy based on even a 5 to 1 or 6 to 1 ratio.

With the joint procedure, through diplomatic channels at Tokyo, by the British Government and by the United States Government against the Manchukuo oil monopoly it was held that this controversy had reached a more tense stage. The British note of protest reasserted Great Britain's contention that the monopoly violated the treaty rights of the Open Door principle concerning China, and insisted that Japan could not escape responsibility for the actions of Manchukuo.

A high Japanese official at Tokyo was reported as saying that the British and American diplomatic moves had not shaken Japan's refusal to admit responsibility for acts of the Manchukuo Government.

As a climax to all talk about naval relations among Great Britain, the United States and Japan came an interview with United States Ambassador Robert W. Bingham in the London *Sunday Observer* in which he said that there was something more in these conversations than naval problems. If the British and American peoples would only grasp firmly the present opportunity for lasting understanding and would initiate a technique of close diplomatic cooperation, he said, "the world would be relieved of its panics, we would all live in security and every major diplomatic problem in the world would solve itself."

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

dictionary, literary, secretary.—TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.—No American dictionary and no leading English dictionary show the pronunciation of any of these words, or similar words, with the penult silent—radio announcers, movie players, and, regrettably, some school-teachers to the contrary notwithstanding. These are words of four syllables, not three, and should always be so pronounced.

In America, the penult—*a* in these words—is correctly sounded as in *pray*, and is given almost the force of a secondary stress. In England it receives no more stress than is given to the antepenult, and correctly has about the same value as that of the vowel in the antepenult, like the *a* in *about* or in *final;* but good speakers do not omit the syllable. Even Wyld's Universal English Dictionary, in which effort is made to record exactly the "Received Standard English" of southern England, shows no elision of the penult in these words or in similar ones.

infer.—"T. A. R.," Atlanta, Ga.—This is not synonymous with *hint* or with *intimate*. Its meaning is distinct: "To accept on the basis of evidence; to be or to furnish evidence of," or, intransitively, "to come to a conclusion." To *hint* means "to suggest indirectly as by a slight or covert allusion." The verb *intimate* is used with two meanings: in its less frequent usage, it is closely synonymous with *hint;* its usual meaning is, "to make known; declare; give notice." Jones *hints* that Smith may have stolen some chickens by alluding to an unannounced gain in Smith's flock. Jones *infers* that Smith has stolen Black's chickens by having evidence leading to that conclusion. And finally, Jones *intimates* that Smith has stolen Black's chickens when a declaration to that effect is made by Jones. The *inference*, obtained by reasoning, is not necessarily uttered; the *hint* and the *intimation* are necessarily uttered.

premise.—"B. S.," Los Angeles, Calif.—This word, when referring to a portion of real estate, is always in the plural. Hence, regardless of the fact that there may be but one piece of property, the sentence as given must have a plural verb— ". . . the above *premises are* now the property of Mr. Jones."

Pontius.—"E. P.," San Francisco, Calif.—The preferred pronunciation is *pon'shus*—*o* as in *not*, *sh* as in *ship*, *u* as in *but;* but the dictionary records also the permissible pronunciation *pon'ti-us*—*o* as in *not*, *i* as in *habit*, *u* as in *but*.

quintuplets.—"C. E. P.," Athens, O.—The correct pronunciation is *kwin'tiu-plets*—*i* as in *hit*, *iu* as *u* in *futility*, *e* as in *get*. The stress is on the first syllable.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Imagination.—A well-known Royal Academician who noticed a drawing of a fish by a pavement-artist asked the man what sort of fish it was supposed to be.

"A shark, sir!"

"But you've never seen a shark," said the R.A.

"That's true, sir," the man agreed: "but then, don't some of those Academy chaps paint angels?"—*Louisville Times.*

Effective.—"How did you happen to break your leg?"

"I threw a cigarette down the hatch and then stepped on it."—*The Leatherneck.*

Try Him.—DEAR OLD LADY—"Can your little brother talk yet?"

SMALL BOY—"Yes, mum; he can say 'thank you' for a penny."—*Tit Bits (London).*

Don't Be So Modest.—VISITOR—"And what's your name, my good man?"

PRISONER—"9742."

VISITOR—"Is that your real name?"

PRISONER—"Naw, dat's me pen-name."—*Santa Fé Magazine.*

It's a Great Invention.—VICAR—"You promised me you would mend your ways this year—I can't see you've done it yet!"

REPROBATE—"Hev ye no' heard o' 'inveesible mendin'?"—*Edinburgh Express.*

So This Is Philadelphia.—OLD MAID—"Has the canary had its bath yet?"

SERVANT—"Yes, ma'am. You can come in now."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

How Is He?—VOICE ON PHONE—"John Smith is sick and can't attend class to-day. He requested me to notify you."

PROFESSOR—"All right. Who is this speaking?"

VOICE—"This is my roommate."—*M.I.T. Voo Doo.*

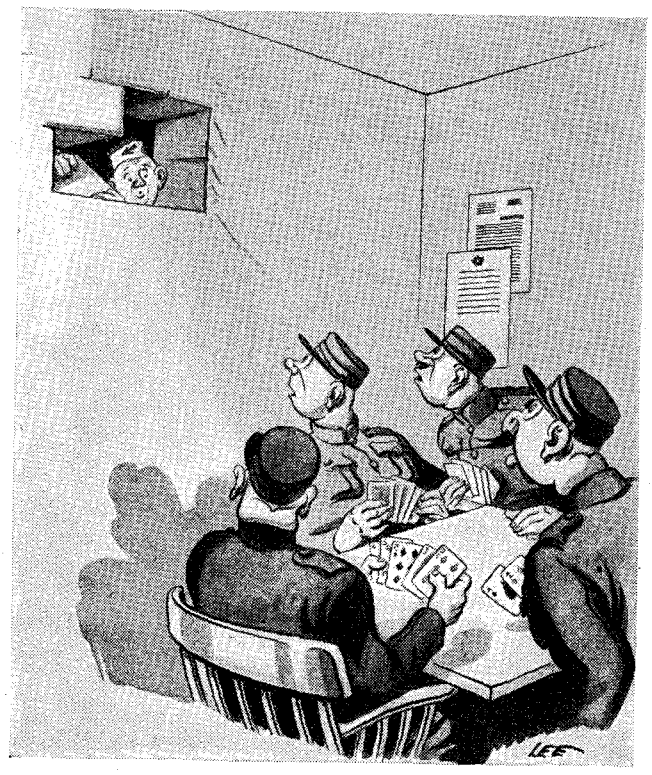
Same Place.—INDIGNANT BRIDEGROOM (bursting in upon editor of local paper)—"Look here, I distinctly told you I was going to live at the old manse! What the blazes do you mean by saying in your rotten little rag that 'the happy couple will make their home at the old man's'?"—*Humorist (London).*

He'll Get Along.—Small Bobby had been to a birthday party, and, knowing his weakness, his mother looked him straight in the eye and said, "I hope you didn't ask for a second piece of cake?"

"No," replied Bobby. "I only asked Mrs. Smith for the recipe so you could make some like it and she gave me two more pieces just of her own accord."—*Toronto Globe.*

Tut, Tut!—TALKATIVE LADY—"A big man like you might be better occupied than in cruelly catching little fish."

ANGLER—"Perhaps you're right. But if this fish had kept his mouth shut he wouldn't be here."—*Hudson Star.*



"Pardon me, you fellows, I thought this was an outside wall."
—*The Passing Show (London).*

And Like It.—"I never clash with my boss."

"No?"

"No; he goes his way and I go his."—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

Sandy.—A Scotsman was stripping wall-paper from the walls of his house when a friend called to see him.

"Weel, Sandy," said the visitor, "are ye goin' to have new paper?"

"Na, na," replied Sandy. "Ah'm just movin' into another house."—*Bystander (London).*

Know Him?—We've been bothered for years by a superiority complex. It belongs to our brother-in-law.—*Life.*

What to Do?—FIRST HOBO (surveying stream of pleasure seekers)—"I 'ates 'olidays."

SECOND HOBO—"Yes, makes yer feel common when nobody ain't workin'."—*Case and Comment.*

Emergency.—GOLFER (to members ahead)—"Pardon, would you mind if I played through? I've just heard that my wife has been taken seriously ill."—*Montreal Star.*

Take Two Sheets.—HE—"May I have some stationery?"

CLERK (haughtily)—"Are you a guest of the house?"

HE—"Heck, no. I'm paying twenty dollars a day."—*Annapolis Log.*

How About Temper?—"Didn't you claim when you sold me this car that you would replace anything that broke or was missing?"

"Yes, sir. What is it?"

"Well, I want four front teeth and a collar bone."—*Automobilist.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Epidemics a Specialty.—She succeeds Miss——, who recently resigned from the board of ill health.—*Cincinnati paper.*

Off for Highway School.—
TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY WILL ENTER TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ROBBERY
—*Head-line in Mobile (Ala.) paper.*

Where It Is?—Juniors trying out for membership in the club will debate the subject "Resolved that the Saar Basin should remain u tsatq s ".ouc-wThsupoeET.—*St. Albans (Vt.) paper.*

Rumble-Seat Rescues.—Police in radio cars ran through the buildings and got the tenants out.—*Newark (N. J.) paper.*

Only Two Yards to Go.—In the third period after an exchange of punts, Tanner ran around end for 543 yards.—*Wichita paper.*

News.—The accident occurred at Hillcrest drive and Santa Barbara Avenue as the dead man was crossing the intersection.—*Daly City (Calif.) paper.*

We Take a Bow.—Siam has a population of 11,684,000, and its predominant religion is Buddhist. There are 133,000 priests in Siam, approximately one in eight of the total population.—THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Vital Superfluity.—
MEN—Three local openings, good earnings, car essential but not necessary. Write at once.
—*Advertisement in St. Paul paper.*

An extension of this department is now being produced in a series of motion-pictures entitled "THE SPICE OF LIFE" and may now be enjoyed by our readers at thousands of leading theaters throughout the United States and Canada. These releases are being distributed by Columbia Pictures Corporation.

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